B·S·A
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 195 BOMBAY TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1925. ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA. ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like ound cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
22nd Aug	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA		19,911
5th Sept.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	14,089
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		16,227
19th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA*	16,100
26th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA x	19,904
10th ,,	CHINA		7,952
17th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
24th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
31st ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI		16,100
14th ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA		16,100
12th ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,953
19th ,,	DEVANHA		8,151
26th ,,	RAZMAK	MORE *	10,918
1926.			
2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th ,,	RANCHI		16,100
23rd ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA *	11,058
30th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
27th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6th Mar.	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
13th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
27th ,,	RANCHI		16,100
31st ,,	CHINA†		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
17th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,918
24th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
1st May	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
8th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
15th ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	11,089
22nd ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India
† s.s, CHINA 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London £80, £70, and £60.
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.
2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50, and £48.
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the "China" on the 31st March 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers.	Tons
17th Sept.	WARFIELD*	6,060
12th Nov.	MERKARA	8,285
26th ,,	MADURA	8,975
10th Dec.	MARGHA	8,278
1926		
7th Jany.	WARFIELD*	6,060
30th ,,	HATIMURA *	6,666
25th Febry.	Cargo Steamer	
18th Mar.	DOMALA	8,441
8th April	MARGHA	8,278
25th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD*	6,060

* Cargo Vessels only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for Australia with
1st Sep.	SOUDAN	6,696	CATHAY
15th ,,	SICILIA	6,813	MALOJA
10th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,696	NARKUNDA
24th ,,	SICILIA	6,813	CHITRAL
22nd Dec.	DELTA	7,622	MONGOLIA

* Cargo vessels only, proceed to Japan via Singapore

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON

19th Aug	BARODA	Buseh via Karachi & P. G. Ports
19th ,,	KH NDALLA	East & S Africa
21st ,,	VITA	Buseh via Karachi

The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on Saturdays and Mondays have meantime been suspended but steamers will leave for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays as usual. The "CHAKLA" will sail for Karachi direct on Saturday the 5th September and thereafter every Saturday, via Kathiawar.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Muroran Maru	S Hirai	5374	1st Aug.	19th Aug
*Tamba Maru	J. Fujisawa	5845	16th Aug	29thAug
Tokushima Maru	K. Fukuda.	5975	27th Aug	10thSept
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada.	4905	15th Sep	29thSep
* Sado Maru	T. Sonoyama	5898	29th ,,	13th Oct
Toyooka Maru	S. Enya	7098	16th Oct	30th ,,

*Passengers Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	200	140	100
Hongkong	475	320	215	145
Shanghai	530	355	240	160
Kobe	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams YUSEN.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Sumatra Maru	I. Kawasaki	5,860	25 Aug.	7 Sep.
Indus Maru	K. Mori	4,366	11 Sep.	25 Sep.
Tacoma Maru	J. Kojima	5,850	15 Sep.	29 Sep.
Celebes Maru	J. Morita	5,863	25 Sep.	9 Oct.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA Manager.
Phone No. 22159. Telegrams. "BHOSEN"
P. O. Box. No. 355
Raj Building Hornby Road, Bombay.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.

"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.

Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.

Please call for our FREE LIST.

Address:—CORNER GRANT ROAD BOMBAY NO. 7.

INSURANCE.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Have very attractive plans of Life Insurance, Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus tables a Novelty in Insurance line.
AGENTS WANTED.
For terms and particulars apply to:—
DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries.
Head Office, 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.

Fully paid up Capital	FS0,000,000	£6,666,660
Reserve Funds	F45,196,861	£3,599,738

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

Seniarang	Diember	Pekalongan
Modan	Djocia	Pontianak
Bandjermasin	Kota Radja	Solo
Sourabaya	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Weltervredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg. Agent.

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye. Watery Eye, Cornea Ulcer, redness etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand "Lotus Honey"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Trial Solicited. Dram Rs. 2-8. 2 Drams Rs. 4-0 Ask free particulars to—
NEW FORMULA Co., B. and C. OFFICE Kandi, Bengal, India.
Tele: "Ulcer." Kandi.

INSURANCE.

THE

MANUFACTURERS LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA

[1924

ANOTHER BANNER YEAR

New Insurance Issued	over Rupees	18	Crores
Insurance in Force	,, ,,	86	,,
Income	,, ,,	4	,,
Assets	,, ,,	16	,,

The amount of New Business, the increase in Assets and Payments to Policyholders were the largest in the history of the Company. The reserve for Dividends to Policyholders now amounts to Rs. 1,07,93,054 of which Rs. 36,79,539 will be paid Policyholders as dividends during 1925.

Apply for particulars of Insurance to:

BRANCH OFFICE:—49-51, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.

M. KANJI & Co.,

General Agents.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD,

ESTABLISHED:—1910:
Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs, R. M. DWADKAR, & Co., Gun Powder Road, Mazagaon, Bombay.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY LTD., LAHORE.

A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.
Results for 1924.
A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.

1.	Proposals for Insurance received during the year about	Rs. 72,00,000
2.	Policies actually issued during the year about	Rs. 58,00,000
3.	Annual Income about	Rs. 14,00,000
4.	Effective Policy business upto 31st Decr, 1924 about	Rs. 2,25,00,000
5.	Accumulated Fund	Rs. 56,00,000
6.	Claims paid about.	Rs. 42,00,000

INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED all over India.
Terms Liberal.
Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa:
Messrs. DUTT & CO.,
Shree Dutt Bhawan, Karwar, North Kanara
Manager: K. C. VIDYARTHI.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.

(Founded by Sir P. C. RAY)
"B. C. P. W."

ASVAN - BEST NERVINE TONIC
PYREX - MALARIA SPECIFIC
SARSOL - BLOOD PURIFIER
SANTOL - DIURETIC
TYKOL - DEODORANT ANTISEPTIC

VIBRO-ASOKA - UTERINE TONIC
PTYCHO-PAPAIN
ELIXIR-PAPAIN
Mist PEPSIN Comp.
} for Dyspepsia, Heart-burn, Flatulence, etc
TONIC GLYCEROPHOSPHATES

SYRUP BRAHMI and SYRUP VASAKA with HYPOPHOSPHITES and TOLU

BOMBAY DEPOT:— THE POPULAR PHARMACY,

Head Office
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY

Phone No. 40784

Branch—
SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF SPECIAL

CONCESSION RATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER. The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—MOFUSSIL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle." Apply for revised terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A.

SALARY RS. 100—260 P.M.
IN 30 DAYS.

WE can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS, BY POST OR PERSONALLY. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. 2 days' FREE trials. No MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp. Hawaid College, (B) Rawalpindi.
A

SITUATIONS WANTED.

HINDU TYPIST wants SERVICE of Commercial Correspondence, Gujarati accounts and Clerical works. Apply CHANDULAL, Swedesh Office Masjid Bunder.
B R 1657.

A Spinning and Weaving Specialist educated in famous institutes of Germany and Tzechoslovakia and well-practised in different factories wants SITUATION. Apply Box No. 944, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1658

WEAVING MASTER, well-experienced seeks SITUATION immediately. Terms reasonable, please write to Box No. 945, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1659

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—DOUBLE ROOMS, & GODOWNS at Mazagaon, Hathibang, (Love Lane). See Messrs MANECKCHAND PANACHAND & CO., 190, Javery Bazaar, Bombay.
C R1545.

SHOPS TO LET—Suitable for Motor Accessories Dealers. Rent Rs. 170. Raval buildings, Lamington Road.
C 1570

ONE BLOCK IS TO BE LET to vegetarian Hindoos. Rent Rs. 225. Raval buildings, Lamington Road, Bombay.
C R1572

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS

FAMOUS KULU FRUIT—Finest Pears and Apples now ready. An 11 lbs. basket for Rs. 5-0-0 inclusive of packing and postage. V.P.P. to all parts of India. THE AGENT, Aramgarh and Raisen Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.
F R1489

BEST KULU APPLES and PEARS to any part of India 11 lb. basket Rs. 5/4/0 V. P. P. all charges included. CHARLES LEE, Hurripur Orchards, P.O. Nagar Kulu, Punjab.
F 1242

BEST HIMALAYAN FRUITS—Apples Potatoes etc. Supplies regular. Wholesale and Retail. F. O. R. KATHGODAM, R. K. Ry. Apples at 40/- to 20/- per maund Table Potatoes at 8/- per maund. Ask for rates for others from THE HIMALAYAN FRUIT STORES, ALMORA, U. P.
R1457

MEDICAL.

DR. MRS. SALDANHA-FERNANDES having secured larger premises at Bhendy Bazaar Junction, desires to sell her dispensary at Bhendy Bazaar Road. Apply personally or by letter.
R 1654.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

MACHINERY FOR SALE—One Brand New "MARSHALL" STEEL LANCASHIRE STEAM BOILER, 30 feet long, 7 feet diam., 160 lbs. pressure. Please write to MANGALDAS JESINGBHAI CO., 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
K R1655

PROFESSION

SAFE and SURE CURE for LEUCODERMA, PATCHES, etc., in four weeks. Particulars FREE under cover. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Square, CALCUTTA.
P R1594A

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy,) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR QUICK SALE—1925 STANDARD TOURING CAR DE LUXE Model in perfect condition, only used two months. Balloon Tyres, Clock, Speedometer—Tools, etc. Rs. 3,750 or Near Offer. Apply Box No. 934 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
JA. ffi 23860.

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5 8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3 8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "TAMBA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 16th August, 1925, from Japan via Shanghai, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of Government tents, with necessary accessories such as poles, hammers and iron pegs. The tents are mostly in good condition and can be seen in the Office of the Superintendent, Bombay Suburban Survey, Top floor, Development Department, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay, where full particulars may be obtained. Description and dimensions are as follows:—

2 tents—Cabul Pals—10 feet by 10 feet.
25 tents—Sowar Pals—12 feet by 11 feet.
26 tents—Sowar Pals—12 feet by 8 feet.

The tenders will be subject to the following conditions:—

1. That the tender shall be addressed to the undersigned accompanied by the receipt of the Audit and Accounts Officer, Bombay Development Scheme, for Rs. 500 to be paid as deposit.

2. That the balance of the purchase price shall be paid within one week after the acceptance of the offer is communicated to the successful tenderer, failing which the amount deposited under condition 1. will be forfeited to the Development Department and the tents will be sold to any other person without further reference to the said successful tenderer.

3. That the tents shall be removed within a week of the acceptance of the offer by the Development Department, failing which, the tents will be forfeited to the Development Deptt.

4. That the tender will be accepted subject to the approval of the Director of Development.

5. That the Director does not bind himself to accept any of the tenders nor assign any reasons for not accepting them.

6. That the tenders received after the 12th September, 1925, will not be accepted.

Forms of tender can be had in the office of the undersigned.

(Sd.) W. J. NEWLAND,
Superintendent, Bombay Suburban Survey.

Old Custom House Yard,
Fort, Bombay.
Dated the 14th August, 1925.
C23880

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 763 of 1922.

RE RAMCHANDRA LALCHAND and LAXUMON LALCHAND, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, who recently carried on business as Exchange, Share Stock and Hundi brokers under the name and style of Lalchand Jasodananddas and Co. ..... Adjudged Insolvents.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvents have applied to the Court for their discharge and that the Court has fixed the 6th October, 1925, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 14th day of August, 1925.
K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
C23882

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD by the Registrar High Court, Calcutta Original Side at the Court House in Calcutta on FRIDAY, 11th September, 1925, at noon in suit No. 255 of 1925 (Bansidhar Khettry-vs-Basantlal Khettry) one bunch of pearls of 8 strin containing 51 round pearls of Nine lustre weighing 128 rattis more or less. The said pearls may be inspected at the office of the said Registrar.

MAURICE REMFRY,
Registrar.
CHARU CHUNDRA BASU,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
9, Old Post Office Street.
Dated the 6th day of August, 1925.
C23883

IN THE COURT OF J. K. M. TAPP, ESQ., ADDITIONAL JUDGE, LAHORE

Civil Appeal No. 108 of 1923.

RANG ILAHI, caste Khoja of Kasur ..... Appellant.

versus

THE BOMBAY COTTON FACTORY, through Ferozshah Manager, Hornby Road, Bombay. Respondent.

Appeal from the order of Sheikh Ali Ahmad, Sub-Judge, Kasur, dated 21-5-1923.

WHEREAS it appears that the respondent in the above appeal case evades service and cannot be served in the ordinary way, Notice is hereby issued under order 5 Rule 20 Civil Procedure Code that if he will not appear in this Court on 13-10-25, the date fixed for the hearing of the above appeal, either in person or by a duly authorized agent, the case will proceed exparte against him.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this day, the 13th of August, 1925.

J. K. M. TAPP,
Addl: Judge, Lahore.
C23884

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4489 of 1923.

BAI GOOLBAI BOMANJI PETIT ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

MOSES SAMSON EZEKIEL and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 10th day of July, 1924, and Judge's Order dated 9th January, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at the premises at Shaikh Memon Street, on Tuesday the 18th day of August, 1925, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government Freehold land or ground with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Shaikh Memon Street, Khara Kuva, within the Registration district and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three Hundred and seventy square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 115, Collector's New No. 887, Old Survey No. 158 and New Survey No. 1414 and Cadastral Survey No. 1453 and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 277-278 and Street Nos. 400.404 and 1 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road called Shaikh Memon Street, on or towards the West by the Sweepers' passage, on or towards the North by the property of Bai Amba, widow of Soni Narandas Panachand and on or towards the South by the property of Lakhmidas Khimji cloth Market.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed No. 121, Esplanade Road.

Dated this 5th day of November, 1924.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C. 23780.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2221 of 1925.

(1) HURGOWANDAS JAMNADAS RAMJI, (2) PURSHOTAMDAS JAMNADAS RAMJI .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

MIYA ABDUL RAHIM ABDUL RAZAK and others .....Defendants.

To

MOWJI DHANJI,
MANCHAND GOPALJI and
VARJIWAN KALIANJI, the 2nd, 3rd and 6th defendants.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiffs have filed the above suit inter alia against you as the 2nd, 3rd and 6th defendants respectively to recover possession from you of the premises at Old Hanuman Lane, belonging to the plaintiffs and in your respective occupation and for rent and compensation due by you to the plaintiffs and the costs of the suit and that the High Court has appointed the 1st of September next for the trial of the said suit, when you are required to be present.

And please note that if you fail so to attend either in person or by advocate duly instructed at the time of the hearing of the said suit an ex-parte decree may be passed against you.

Dated this 17th day of August, 1925.
MULLA AND MULLA,
Plaintiffs Attorneys.
C23887

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 907 of 1925.

SHIVLAL GOPALSAHAI, a firm, carrying on business as Commission Agents and Shroffs at Marwadi Bazar outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus

(1) RAMCHANDER INDERMAL and (2) CHANDULAL INDERMAL, both formerly carrying on business as Cloth Brokers, under the firm and name of Ramchander Chandulal but now temporarily residing respectively at Bhiwani and Amritsar ..... Defendants.

NOTICE TO CHANDULAL INDERMAL. The 2nd Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs above named have filed the above suit against you to recover Rs. 11,000 with interest thereon at 7½ per cent per annum from 1st April, 1922, till Judgment. Costs and interest on Judgment and you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 1st day of September, 1925, at 11-15 O'Clock (S. T.) in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and take Notice also that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 17th day of August, 1925.
Yours truly,
TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C23888

PRINCIPAL DISTRICT MUNSIF'S COURT, SALEM.

ORIGINAL SUIT NO 90 OF 1925.

JAMNADAS VISANJEE & SONS, of Salem by proprietors MATHURADAS JAMNADAS SAIT (1), BHAGVANDAS JAMNADAS SAIT (2). ..... Plaintiffs

Vs.

The Firm Devchand Jagjeevan Das of Surat by proprietors (1), Vithaldas, (2) Harkishandas Defendants

Claim for Rs. 500 due by Defendants to Plaintiffs on dealings.

This case is posted to 20-8-25 for hearing. If the defendants do not appear, the case will be decided exparte.

T. KRISHNASAMI IYENGAR.
Pleader for Plaintiffs.
R1660

AUCTION SALES

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.

119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21285.

NOTICE.

THE AUCTION SALE of 502 Bags White Java Sugar, advertised to take place this day at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) has been POSTPONED until further notice.

MEHTA AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

HAROLD LLOYD
IN
DR. JACK
ANNOUNCES
HIS THIRD WEEK'S
"NATURE REMEDY CURE."
FOR HEALTH AND HAPPINESS VISIT HIM THIS WEEK.
PATHE PICTORIAL No. 12.
"TAKE THE AIR"
(PAUL PARROTT).
PATHE GAZETTE.
TIME:—6, 8 and 10 P. M.
POPULAR PRICES.
PATHE' CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

ONE WEEK MORE ONE WEEK MORE
THE PROPRIETOR OF
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charney Road
are forced to run for another Week
LALAN VANZARI
THE SPLENDID PRODUCTION OF
KRISHNA FILMS Co.,
Public of Bombay can judge for themselves of the popularity of this film by the forced re-screening.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
PRESENTS THIS WEEK
BEST FILM—SECOND WEEK
RANA HAMIR
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SAUPARI BAUG.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY the 31st August, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction on the premises under instructions of the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Abdulhusein Tayaballi Bengali, the mortgagor, in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 19th day of August, 1921, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the said mortgagees of the other part.

All that piece of Improvement Trust land or ground known as Plot No. 35 on the Saupari Baug Estate of the Trustees for the City of Bombay Improvement Trust with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, on the Saupari Baug Road, admeasuring about 624 square yards and registered under Collector's New Survey No. 2589, and in Municipality under F Ward No. 586 (3) and Street No. 3-B, and bounded as follows: on the North-East by Plot No. 36 agreed to be leased to Ramjanalli Salemahomed, on the South-East by a 26 feet road, on the North-West by a proposed service passage and on the South-West by Plot No. 34 agreed to be leased to Umarsi Gosar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Matubhai Jametram and Madan, Attorneys for the mortgagees.

BENNETT and Co.

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AUCTION SALES.

. S. MODY & CO.

Auctioneers,

20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 23409.

TION SALE ON SUNDAY, 23RD AUGUST 1925 AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

TION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSE-OLD FURNITURE ETC. OF THE ATS RESIDENTIAL BOARDING OUSE, AT THOBURN HOUSE, POLLO BUNDER.

ssrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., will sell Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 23rd of August, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) he 3rd and 4th flats of Thoburn House, lo Bunder by order of the concerned lose partnership account entire valu- household furniture, etc., lately in f the Pats Residential Boarding House. rising: mirror back sidebeards, Dining s, chairs, dinner wagongs, dumbwait- marble top tables, cupboards, pictures, g machine, upholstered Chesterfield and easy chairs, rich cabinets, pier s, carved writing tablets, hat-stands, chairs, teapoys, iron bedsteads with resses, writing tables, mirror door rahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, of drawers, clothes basket.s towel s, Cheval glasses, wall clocks, time, s, etc.

perty of another gentleman.

B.S.C., 4 seater Motor Car.

alogues will be published and the rty will be on view 3 days before the of sale.

J. S. MODY and Co.,

Auctioneers.

SORABJEE OWASJEE & CO.

uctioneers and Commission Agents, 3, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 22736.

OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY TUATE AT KUMBHARWADA STREET.

rs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., nder instructions from Messrs. Un- Peerozshaw and Papa, Attorneys for atehchand Khubchand, the Mort- and on account and at the risk of lal Ugharchand, the Mortgagor and suance of the power of sale reserved Mortgagee under an Indenture of ge, dated 24th January, 1924, sell blic Auction on SATURDAY, the ugust, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on mises.

hat piece or parcel of land or ground t and Ground Rent Tenure together he messuages and premises standing n, situate at Kumbharwada Street Registration Sub-district of Bombay, ing by admeasurement 166-4/9 square or thereabouts and registered in the of the Colector of Land Revenue Old Nos. 1952-1953. New No. 9086, rvey No. 250 and New Survey No. nd Cadastral Survey No. 3822, Bhu- Division and assessed by the r and Collector of Municipal Rates xes under C Ward No. 7606 (1 and Street No. 133 and 137.

particulars and conditions of sale e obtained from Messrs. Unwalla, haw and Papa, Attorneys for the gee at their office, Prince Building. s Street, Fort, or from the under-

ORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.

T WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

ION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CAR- ES OF THE BOMBAY PORT ST DOCKS.

accordance with Section 64 of the ay Port Trust Act of 1879, and as time to time amended and under ctions from the Bombay Port Trust Manager, Messrs. MENESSE & CO. sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, 18th August, 1925, at 2 p.m. at the Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite 2 Shed, the following goods:—

vg. Matter, China Clay, Asbestos er, Rivets, Plaster figures; Paints. ses Porcelainware; Wood; 20 cases ly; Seeds, Glasses, Agricultureware. inery, old Clothing, Motor Car Parts, Glass Bangles, Springs, empty s, Bolts and Nuts, Slates, Gum Tre- Loose Cane Baskets, Match Boxes, co bags, Cotton seeds, 334 bags Wire s, Steel C. Sheets, Sugar Sample, Damer Basso; Sample Toys, Labels, tion Leaf Metal; Spelter; Provision; part; Motor Car Tools Carpenter ; Platedware, Optical Frames, , Marble Slabs; Hookas, Show Cards; Pipe; Wet Dates, Empty Jars, Baby ers, Sulphur Matches, oil, Coir Rope, ne appliances, Pulley; bags Rice, Planks, Broken Scantlings, nery Parts, Glassware, Drawing Ma- Rattans, Cutlery, Loose Staves, Joists, Box Earphone with acces- C. P. Goods, Saccharine, Bones, ums Cal. Carbide; Motor Car acces- Cotton Felts, etc. etc.

ION SALE of scrap iron, iron s, wire rope, life jackets, empty casks, drums, tins, cases, manilla wooden racks, old linen, etc.

rs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Auction on WEDNESDAY the 19th t 1925, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the P. Dockyard, Mazagaon, the above- pped goods:

eposit of 50 per cent. will be re- on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

MANCHESTER GOODS AND YARN.

Calcutta, Aug. 12.—A little more activity has been apparent in our market during the week under review, in which all sections, with the exception of Grey Shirtings, have participated. The volume of actual business is not large, but enquiry has been well distributed and some lines have already been brought to book. Adjustment of values continues and there appears to be a genuine desire on both sides to bring the recent period of stagnation to an end.

Bazar prices have appreciated somewhat, with offers, which may now be said to have almost reached workable limits, shewing a slight improvement. The Puja demand, it is anticipated, will have a stimulating effect on the market and may probably encourage dealers to consider the advisability of once more returning to normal trading conditions.

Grey Shirtings.—This section is quiet and dull with no enquiry for Home Shirtings from any of the up-country centres, although Japanese goods still find a ready sale.

Grey Dhooties—A small forward business is reported to have been done in the lighter styles of Dhooties. The offtake is not entirely satisfactory but dealers confidently look for any improvement when the Puja demand commences.

Whites.—The feeling here is better and the enquiry from up-country, where stocks are low, is good. "To arrive" parcels of limited quantities are said to have been placed, whilst values have appreciated 1/2 to 1 anna.

Miscellaneous.—A fair volume of trade has taken place in Umbrella Cloths for seasonal shipments. The market generally has improved and unsuccessful attempts have been made to persuade the Dealers Committee to remove the ban on shipment goods.

Yarn.—Forward sales have been negotiated for fine medio counts, of which the visible supplies are low. The Japanese still hold the market for 40s. counts in which many transactions are reported.

We quote bazar rates as follows:—

T. Red Yarn, per lb. Rs. 1-8-0 to 2-0-0.
Grey Shirtings 37 by 37 1/2 38-16 by 13 7 lbs. Rs. 10-0-0 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 16 by 16 8 1/4 lbs. Rs. 13-3-0 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 38 by 38 1/2 16 by 16 8 1/4 lbs. Rs. 14-0-0 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 39 by 38 18 by 16 10 1/4 lbs. Rs. 15-11-0 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 38 by 38 19 by 16 10 1/2 lbs. Rs. 16-12-0 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 19 by 19 10 1/4 lbs. Rs. 17-5-0 per piece.
Grey Jaconet 42 by 20 20 by 20 Rs. 8-0-0 per piece.

Wh. Shtgs 40,000 36 in. by 40 yds Rs. 26-8; Wh. Shtgs 98 in. by 40 yds Rs. 20-10; Wh. Shtgs. 99 in. by 40 yds Rs. 21-10; Wh. Shtgs Raja 99 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 10-0; per piece. The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

The improvement in the local market, on which we commented in our last report has been maintained. A number of up-country buyers, particularly from the Assam districts, have arrived and sales are being negotiated at intervals.

The offtake, with some notable exceptions, is fairly good and values remain unchanged, with a steady undertone. Enquiry for shipment is small and limits call for considerable adjustment before any volume of business may be expected.

We quote per 5 lbs. according to quality and tickets:—

Mule 10 1/2s. Rs. 3-13-6 to 4-1-6.
Mule 12 1/2s. Rs. 3-15-0 to 4-3-0.
Mule 14 1/2s. Rs. 4-2-0 to 4-6-0.
Mule 16 1/2s. Rs. 4-4-6 to 4-8-6.
Mule 20 1/2s. Rs. 4-9-6 to 4-12-6.
Mule 22s. Rs. 4-12-6 to 5-0-0.

COAL.

There is a fair amount of enquiry for coal, mainly for the better qualities, but not much actual business doing. In consequence of the poor raisings, stocks are fast being depleted.

The following are the nominal prices now ruling:—

AUCTION SALES

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents.

1 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 20521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF THE GOODWILL AND THE HARDWARE SHOP AND GODOWN AT NAGDEVI STREET.

By the order of Messrs. Malvi, Mody Ranchhoddas and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Esufall Abdulally, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 56 of 1924, and on account and at the risk of B. A. Kayum and Co. (Insolvents) and in pursuance of an Order dated 30th June 1924, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO. will sell by Public Auction, this Day, TUESDAY, the 18th August, 1925 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) the Shop goods at 37-39, Nagdevi Street and Godown goods at 391-393 Nakhoda Mohalla together with the goodwill of the said first in one lot as under:—

A big lot of bale fasteners, packings of assorted size, asbestos metallic packing, valves, pullies, hemp ropes, canvas hose, rubber pipes, bolts and nuts, armour hose, iron washers, ship lamps, brushes, sheaves, hides, bellows, hair beltings, white metal, grinding stone, scale with weights, emery wheels, wicks, bunting cloth, sash cord, steel tubes, China clay, marine glue, typewriter, writing table, cupboard, fans, shelves, etc., etc.

and

The goodwill of the said firm.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Desherghur—Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-8.

13, 14 and 15 Seams Jherriah—Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-8.

11 and 12 Seams Jherriah—Rs. 4 to Rs. 4-8.

10 Seam Jherriah—Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4.

Raneegunge—Rs. 5 to Rs. 5-8.

GUNNY MARKET.

The following is Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.'s Weekly Gunny Market Report:—

Calcutta, Aug. 12.—Heavy Goods.—Values ruled firm during the early part of the week, and a large business of a general description was put through. Towards the close values are easier and a moderate trade has been done in Cornsacks, for the present season at lower rates, while a few sales are reported for July-September nex year.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Salt Bags (1 3/4 lbs.) for September at Rs. 53-8-0; Hy. C. Bags (48 in. 29 in.) for October-December at Rs. 64-8-0 basis; Hy. C. Bags (50 in. x 30 in.) for November-December at Rs. 64-8-0 basis; Twill Ore Bags (24 ozs.) for August at Rs. 47-0-0; Twill Sugar Bags 2 1/2 lbs. (6 x 8) for August at Rs. 74-0-0; Liverpool Twills (41 1/2 in. x 24 in.) for October and January at Rs. 74-8-0 basis; Cuban Sugar Bags for Ready, August and October at Rs. 85-0-0, for October-December at Rs. 83-0-0; for November-December at Rs. 84-0-0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Twill Sugar Bags 2 1/2 lbs. (6 x 8) for August at Rs. 74-0-0; Grainsacks (5 lbs.) for September at Rs. 146-0-0.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—Liverpool Twills for September at Rs. 72-0-0, for January-March at Rs. 72-0-0; Woolpacks 10 lbs. for August at Rs. 3-1-6, for September at Rs. 3-0-0, 12 lbs. for August at Rs. 3-8-0 basis.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for August-September at Rs. 69-0-0 to Rs. 69-12-0 to Rs. 67-8-0, for September at Rs. 69-0-0, for September-October at Rs. 67-8-0 to Rs. 67-0-0, for October at Rs. 67-0-0, for July-September '26 at Rs. 60-0-0 to Rs. 59-0-0, for September '26 at Rs. 60-0-0.

For Burmah and the Straits.—Hy. C.'s (2 in. Blue) for August at Rs. 63-0-0 to Rs. 63-4-0; Hy. C.'s for Ready at Rs. 62-8-0, for October-December at Rs. 64-8-0, for November-March and December-March at Rs. 63-0-0, for January-March at Rs. 64-0-0; A. Twills for January-March at Rs. 77-0-0 to Rs. 74-8-0; A. Twills (safety sewn) for August at Rs. 85-0-0, for December at Rs. 80-8-0, and for January at Rs. 80-0-0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—D. W. Flour Bags for October-December at Rs. 75-0-0; B. Twills (2 lbs.) for August-September at Rs. 63-0-0; B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 63-10-0 to Rs. 63-8-0, for August at Rs. 63-4-0 to Rs. 63-0-0, for October-December at Rs. 63-10-0 to Rs. 63-0-0.

Hessians.—A considerable trade has been done during the interval, for both near and forward deliveries Mills have sold a fair quantity, but the bulk of the trade has been with second-hand sellers. Shippers have bought largely chiefly for the near positions, while speculators have operated freely as far forward as July-September next year.

9 Porters for Ready at Rs. 19-0-0 to Rs. 18-4-0 to Rs. 18-6-0 to Rs. 18-3-0, for August at Rs. 19-0-0 to Rs. 19-2-0 to Rs. 18-3-0, for August-September at Rs. 19-0-0 to Rs. 18-6-0, for October-December at Rs. 19-9-0 to Rs. 18-4-0, for January-March at Rs. 18-12-0 to Rs. 19-0-0 to Rs. 18-2-0.

Cotton Packs (3 lbs.) for August at Rs. 112-0-0 to Rs. 115-0-0 to Rs. 112-0-0.

11 Porters for Ready at Rs. 24-13-0 to Rs. 24-6-0, for August at Rs. 24-12-0 to Rs. 24-4-0, for August-September at Rs. 24-14-0 to Rs. 25-0-0 to Rs. 24-4-0, for October-December at Rs. 23-14-0 to Rs. 24-0-0 to Rs. 23-0-0, for January-March at Rs. 23-2-0 to Rs. 22-4-0, for July-September at Rs. 22-4-0.

45 in.—11 ozs. for August at Rs. 27-0-0.

MESSRS A. NORDEN AND CO.'S REPORT.

July 16.

Cotton:—The rapid price fluctuations of the past week reflect the nervousness which exists concerning new crop prospects but no outstanding developments have occurred and, at the close last night, quotations were virtually unchanged from those of a week ago.

Sentiment has been influenced by private advices of deterioration in the Southwest and of boll weevil activity in the South-east but although the Weekly Weather Report, published yesterday, confirmed the general belief in the increasing seriousness of the drought situation in parts of Texas and Oklahoma, details concerning the favourable progress of the crop elsewhere and of the slight damage done by weevils caused a reactionary tendency to develop.

The next Government crop report will be published on July 23rd and will show the condition and indicated yield as of to-day. In endeavouring to discount this report, it should be borne in mind that much of the average abandonment on account of drought in the south central section of Texas occurred prior to June 25th and is therefore not included in the official estimate for that State of 18,237,000 acres; in the other States abandonment has been negligible; cultivation is excellent throughout the Belt, there has been a general increase in the use of fertilizers, labour is ample and, as we have previously mentioned, insect damage is below normal.

The parts compiled by the Crop Reporting Board for use in connection with this report were published to-day and average 198.9 for the Belt—that is to say, an average yield of 198.9 pounds per acre would by indicated by a condition of 100 per cent. Calculations based on this average show that:

A Condition of 76 per cent. indicates a total yield of 14,094,329 bales.

A Condition of 75 per cent. indicates a total yield of 14,480,475 bales.

A Condition of 74 per cent. indicates a total yield of 14,287,402 bales.

A Condition of 73 per cent. indicates a total yield of 14,094,326 bales.

A Condition of 72 per cent. indicates a total yield of 13,901,,256 bales.

A Condition of 71 per cent. indicates a total yield of 13,708,183 bales.

A Condition of 70 per cent. indicates a total yield of 13,515,110 bales.

The latest allowance which the Board attempt to make by means of the par figures is that for average abandonment of acreage subsequent to the date on which crop reports are compiled. It is also interesting to note that the Board find from past experience that boll weevil damage has seldom been adequately discounted early in the season and in future pars will be further adjusted in order to rectify this.

The Census Bureau Report which showed domestic mill consumption during June as 493,765 bales against 350,021 a year ago was in line with expectations, but appeared to indicate that overproduction of goods still continues. Total stocks held on June 30th in consuming establishments and in public storage were 1,883,758 bales as compared with 1,831,844 bales last year. However, in view of the anticipated early movement of new crop cotton these figures were without bullish significance. The tone in the cotton goods markets is improving and demand is slowly broadening, although uncertainty concerning the prospective supply of raw material continues to restrict the making of forward commitments.

Taking everything into consideration, we continue to feel that there are good reasons for anticipating a yield adequate for all requirements and that, in consequence, a conservative bearish attitude appears warranted.

COFFEE.—An advancing tendency, due to reports of frost in the State of Sao Paulo, was quickly checked when no damage was found to have been done and the market has again relapsed in dullness. There has been a slight improvement in the spot demand, but with the trade generally well supplied for the near future and in the absence of any unfavourable crop developments, there appears to be no prospects of any sustained advance. We think that scalping operations on either side should continue to prove profitable.

SUGAR.—The continued unsettlement in both the raw refined markets resulted in further European and local liquidation and although a steadier tone developed yesterday owing to fairly heavy purchases of Cuban raws by the Continent and to commission house support of distant months, sentiments continues bearish we look for higher prices in the long run, but would only advise buying on good recessions.

THE CHICAGO MARKET: The advance in Wheat has been due principally to excessively high temperatures and numerous reports of rust damage to the American and Canadian spring crops. Corn, Oats and Rye have been largely influenced by the action of Wheat. Country offerings of Corn are light and there has been an active cash demand, but owing to generally favourable crop advices, new crop futures did not follow the advance. Weather conditions will continue to exert a decisive influence for some time and, although erratic fluctuations are to be expected, we are inclined to favour purchases on breaks.

BOMBAY'S SEA-BORNE TRADE

The Director of Information in the course of a communique says:—

The outstanding feature of the year was the unprecedented flow of the precious metals into Bombay, says the report on the Sea-borne Trade and Customs Administration of Bombay Presidency for the year 1924-25. Gold in particular poured in as inevitably as it poured into Danae's tower. With a balance of trade in merchandise more than Rs. 155 crores in her favour, India was certain to absorb large quantities of bullion, despite Government's very considerable remittances amounting to about Rs. 57 crores in the shape of Council bills, purchases of sterling and the like. Over and above this, the Indian bullion market and consumer could not fail to be attracted by the price of gold falling below its pre-war level as a result of the application of sterling almost to its gold parity and the appreciation of the rupee in terms of sterling. The total value of Bombay's imports of gold and silver on private account left all previous records far behind, and actually amounted to Rs. 94½ crores, a figure over Rs. 36 crores higher than the record established in 1922-23. The actual quantity of gold imported was over 11,727,000 fine ounces, valued at Rs. 72 1/3 crores, and imports of silver exceeded Rs. 22 crores in value. Little of the gold was re-exported, but Rs. 3 2/3 crores worth of silver was shipped from Bombay. Thus the value of the retained imports was little short of Rs. 90½ crores.

INDIAN TEXTILE ASSN.

With a view to form an Indian Textile Association a meeting was held on Sunday in the Aryan Brotherhood's Hall, Sandhurst Road, Mr. N. P. Kharas presiding.

Mr. D. P. Joshi proposed that an entrance fee of Rs. 5 and a monthly fee of Rs. 3 should be charged for members. The proposition was carried. On Mr. H. F. Ramji Engineer, proposing that the students of the V. J. T. Institute be admitted to the lectures of the associations only on an annual fee of Re. 1 the proposition was adopted. Aims and objects of the Association were read out before the members of the Association by Mr. R. R. Dalal.

The following provisional committee was appointed to form rules and regulations.

Messrs. P. C. Lantin, B. B. Desai, N. F. Kharas, R. K. Misra, E. C. Dubash, S. S. Kolatkar, V. A. Fernandez, C. J. Shah, D. N. Mehta, D. P. Joshi, B. D. Motiwalla, B. A. Golatkar, V. M. Meswani, D. H. Madan, S. C. Gandhi, B. D. Kulkarni.

Messrs. V. R. Manohar, R. R. Dalal were elected Joint Hon. Secretaries. Messrs. N. G. Desai, and P. H. Godbole were elected Joint Honorary Treasurers.

After light refreshment the meeting terminated.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 1th Aug. 1925.		Total since 1st June, 1925.		June 1st to 17th Aug. 1923.		1924	
	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.
Colaba Point ..	0	28	42	42	57	26	26	03
Fort	0	25	47	29	59	48	28	94
Esplanade	..		..		..		..	
J. J. Hospital	0	22	45	20	55	33	29	95
Cumbala Hill Kemp & Cy.	..		..		..		..	
Bom. Vety. Col Parel.	..		..		..		..	

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 16th Aug.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr inches.		29.758
Temperature of Air		79.8 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer		77.1 "
Dew Point		75.9 "
Relative humidity of Air		88%
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)		10.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air		82.1 "
Minimum do. do.		77.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		WNW W, WNWS
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight s.		132 miles
Fall of Rain		0.22 inches
Total fall during month		6.12 "
Do, do year..		45.12 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a-m, of 17th Aug.		0.07 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.	
	Aug.	h.	m.	ft	in.	Aug.	h.	m.	ft	in
M	17	10	4	27	2	17	3	35	17	5
		22	20	25	5		16	32	19	5
Tu	18	11	10	27	8	18	4	10	17	0
		22	55	26	1		17	2	18	8
W	19	11	39	28	2	19	4	46	16	5
		23	29	26	6		17	32	18	2
Thu	20	12	6	28	4	20	5	17	16	3
							18	1	17	8
Fri	21	0	2	26	9	21	5	49	16	3
		12	32	28	4		18	29	17	6
Sat.	22	2	24	28	7	22	8	14	17	1
		14	40	28	1		20	59	17	4
Sun	23	1	5	27	0	23	6	51	17	1
		13	23	27	8		19	22	17	5

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

	a.m.	p.m.
August 18 (Tue.)	6h. 20m.	7h. 5m.
August 19 (Wed.)	6h. 21m.	7h. 4m.
Aug. 20 (Thu.)	6h. 21m.	7h. 4m.
Aug. 21, (Fri).	6h. 21m.	7h. 3m.
Aug. 22, (Sat.)	6h. 21m.	7h. 2m.
Aug. 23, (Sun).	6h. 21m.	7h. 1m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Monday, the 17th August 1925, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are mostly clear and in the extreme north of the province humidity is in defect. Temperature was almost normal.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore reports 0.26" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the west of the province and lightly to moderately clouded over the east. Th air is locally drier than usual. Day temperature was above normal at Jhansi; elsewhere temperature was almost as usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear over the north of the division and lightly to moderately clouded over the south. Humidity is in defect in Rajputana. Temperature was above normal in the north of Rajputana and as usual elsewhere. The thermometer rose yesterday to 107 deg. at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neemuch reports 1.62" of rain and Indore 0.13". Skies are in general heavily clouded and in Gujarat the air is drier than usual. Maximum temperature was above normal in the aforesaid area and in central Kathiawar; the minimum was almost as usual in the whole of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 0.28" of rain, Saugor 0.60,' Hoshangabad 2.30", Khandwa 0.40", Akola 1.60", Amraoti 2.06',' Nagpur 1.20" and Chanda 4.50". Skies are heavily clouded and vapour in air is locally in excess. Day temperature was higher than usual in the northern districts and lower elsewhere; night temperature was almost normal throughout the province.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.28" of rain, Ratnagiri 0.91", Marmagao 0.71' and Karwar 0.86". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 82.1. (2 deg below normal) and a minimum value of 78.0 degs. (1deg above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon has had 0.10" of rain, Bijapur 0.38", Aurngabad 0.24", and Nizamabad and Hyderabad 0.30" each. Skies are fightl to modertely clouded over the central parts of the division and heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is almost normal. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the north of the division; the minimum was nearly normal everywhere.

General Remarks.—The monsoon continues fairly active in the central parts of the country and the Deccan. It has strengthened in the south of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Central India West, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, Hyderabad and Malabar, and local in the east Unitd Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, southeast Madras, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned ,are Mangalore 0.63", Calicut 0.34", Cochin 1.96", Trivadnrum 0.20", Trichnopol v3.24" Negapatam 0.20" Cuddapah 1.80" and Masulipatam 0.81".

Daily Weather Telegram for the 16th August 1925 issued from Simla.—The monsoon has strengthened further in the Peninsula but is weak over the whole of the northern India and Burma. Some heavy falls are reported from the Central Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma. Orissa, Central India West, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast, and local in Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Mysore and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Malabar and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Tavoy, Midnapore, Hukitala one and a half inches; Puri three; Angul two; Ranchi one, Pendra one and a half; Raichur one; Parbhani, Nellore one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 15TH OF AUGUST 1925.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan-Quetta	0.99	1.24	—0.25		9.75
Punjab—					
Multan	2.40	3.96	—1.56		7.20
Rawalpindi	21.89	15.28	+6.61		34.77
Lahore	15.85	10.22	+5.63		19.62
Hissar	11.07	7.55	+3.52		14.47
Ambala	30.06	15.57	14.49		30.49
Delhi	18.94	15.14	+3.80		26.84
United Provinces					
Agra	28.92	15.79	13.13		26.90
Mainpuri	25.26	14.82	10.44		27.07
Jhansi	26.21	22.70	+3.51		36.17
Cawnpore	0.26	26.79	19.62	+7.17	35.92
Allahabad	0.03	39.42	22.55	16.87	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad	4.17	1.93	+2.24		3.68
Karachi	3.40	5.01	—1.61		7.56
Rajputana-Bikaner	5.89	6.35	—0.46		11.79
Ajmer	8.59	12.66	—4.07		20.65
Jaipur	11.07	14.36	—3.29		24.21
Kotah	19.17	17.50	+1.67		28.23
Mount Abu	37.02	39.71	—2.69		60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj	2.96	10.05	—7.09		14.39
Dwarka	0.04	7.78	9.63	—1.85	13.52
Veraval	15.91	13.65	+2.26		18.80
Rajkot	9.18	18.52	—9.34		26.29
Bhavnagar Para	14.26	13.43	+0.83		21.20
Gujrat—					
Surat	23.35	29.63	—6.28		40.97
Ahmedabad	21.18	21.17	+0.01		28.83
Deesa	13.04	16.21	—3.17		24.70
Central India West					
Neemuch	1.62	20.61	17.54	+3.07	29.19
Indore	0.13	13.54	20.15	—6.61	33.12
Central Provinces					
Jubbulpore	0.28	40.46	35.22	+5.23	55.11
Saugor	0.60	33.63	28.71	+4.92	44.95
Hoshangabad	2.30	37.63	30.56	—2.93	48.83
Khandwa	0.40	12.59	17.42	—4.83	29.63
Akola	1.60	15.20	18.52	—3.32	31.35
Amraoti	2.06	18.28	18 82	—0.54	33.05
Nagpur	1.20	39.09	28.90	10.19	48.97
Chanda	4.50	29.24	31.21	—1.97	51.90
Raipur	0.02	41.13	31.32	+9.81	50.86
Konkan—					
Bombay	0.28	42.42	51.17	—8.75	70.63
Ratnagiri	0.91	59.23	74.16	14.93	99.98
Mormugao	0.71	65.83	71.70	—5.87	94.95
Karwar	0.86	99.63	88.98	10.65	120.12
Bombay Deccan—					
Malegaon	0.10	9.82	10.70	—0.88	22.23
Ahmednagar	0.01	9.84	9.82	+0.02	22.33
Poona	0.05	8.43	14.27	—5.84	27.11
Sholapur	0.03	9 39	11.35	—1.96	28.45
Bijapur	0.38	3.04	7.03	—3.99	20.90
Belgaum	..	33.38	31.04	+2.34	50.13
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	0.24	9.22	14.35	—5.13	27.53
Nizamabad Indur	0.30	18.36	21.36	—3.00	40.08
Hyderabad	0.30	11.23	14.68	—3.45	32.37
Malabar—					
Mangalore	0.63	108.86	87.08	21.58	125.68
Calicut	0.34	86.79	74.73	12.06	117.16
Cochin	1.96	53.71	59.07	—5.36	114.51
Trivandrum	0.20	18.41	23.01	—4.60	64.51
Ceylon— Colombo	0.09	22.05	14.94	+7.71	84.16
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.					
Masulipatam	0.81	17.48	14.89	+2.59	41.59
Bellary	..	1.88	5.04	—3.16	20.51
Cuddapah	1.80	15.13	10.01	+5.18	31.23
Madras	..	9.34	8.28	+1.06	50.74
Bangalore	0.06	8.10	9.88	—1.78	35.37
Coimbatore	..	3.28	3 74	—0.46	22.29
Trichinopoly	3.24	10.95	4.41	+6.54	33.18
Negapatam	0.20	3.96	5.23	—1.28	54.98

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

August 17.

To-day Reuter reported 16 to 19 points lower in New York futures. The market declined on long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 7 to 8 points up.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Narden and Co., cable under date 15th instant as under:—"Market easier on Southern selling."

As far as the American crop is concerned, weather conditions at the moment are much more favourable. Present indications seem to us to point to a minimum yield of 14 million bales with possibilities, if the weather from now on continues favourable, of a much larger out-turn.

The local market latterly keeps relatively steady in spite of the declining tendency of the Home markets, but as there is very little enquiry by Exporters for new crops so far we think that the present level of prices is hardly likely to be maintained.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet on Saturday last and the demand was moderate.

Our markets are closed to-day owing to "Pachusani" a Jain Holiday.

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 17.

	Ready average quality.	Ready Fine
Bengal Superfine M.G.	.....	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	.....	395/400
Bengal F.G.M.G.	375	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	.....	395/400
Sindh-Punjab	375	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G.	450/60	470
Wardha-Hinghat Fine MG	410/420	460
Nagpur Fine M.G.	415/425	460
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	400/410	440
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	415/420	440
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	395/405	440
Amraoti Fine M.G.	380/90	430
Khamgaon-Akola Fine MG	380/90	420
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	370/80	400/410
Khandesh Fine M.G.	355/60	400
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	.....	465
Broach Fully Good M.G.	.....	455/60
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Muthia F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Dharwar S.G.	.....	450
Coompta M.G.	.....	450
Westerns M. G.	.....	415-425
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	.....	435/45
Combodia M. G.	.....	485/95

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 15th August, 1925:—

Cotton	5254 Bs.
Wheat	10060 Cwts
Linseed	2974 ,,
Rape, tec.	1012 ,,
Gingellyseed	1466 ,,
Poppyseed	673 ,,
Groundnuts	2019 ,,
Castorseed	1854 ,,
Rice	3484 ,,
Myrabollams	Nil
Cottonseed	7395 ,,
Mowraseed	248 ,,
Gram	2460 ,,
Juwar	294 ,,
Masur	Nil
Barley	527 ,,
Bajri	1633 ,,
Coal	181 Tons

LINSEED.

London, August 21.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £22⅝ Aug/Sept. sellers.

Linseed Tone:—Dull and lower with poor demand.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—

Raw Months 41-6 Aug. buyers.

Raw Buyers, etc. 41/7½ Sept/Dec. paid.

Linseed afloat 54,000 tons.

CONVERSION LOAN.

The Dy. Controller of the Currency, Bombay, writes:—

The approximate figures of applications for conversion loan during the period from 13th July, 1925, to the 15th August, 1925, inclusive are published below for general information:—

CONVERSIONS INTO 5 PER CENT. LOAN 1945-55.

1925 Bonds Rs.	95,15,000
1926 Bonds Rs.	10,79,13,000
1927 Bonds Rs.	5,01,08,000
1928 Bonds Rs.	2,30,18,000
Total Rs.	19,05,54,000

CONVERSIONS INTO 5 PER CENT. BONDS 1935.

1925 Bonds Rs.	35,05,000
1926 Bonds Rs.	3,04,29,000
Total Rs.	3,39,34,000
Grand total Rs.	22,44,08,000

CABLE OF MESSRS. A NORDEN & CO.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

Messrs. A. Norden and Co. wire as follows:—

"Market easier on South selling."

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Aug. 17.

In full-pressed Bales	15-8-25	Since 1st September, This year	Last year
Khandesh	219	293,397	340,660
Central India	508	344,154	301,962
Barsi and Nagar	8	207,393	205,558
Hyderabad-Gaorani	—	97,162	104,097
Berar	385	567,059	647,223
Central Provinces	—	256,160	268,593
Total Oomras	1,120	1,765,827	1,868,093
Dholera	—	313,827	184,622
N.-W. Provinces	—	131,593	122,536
Rajputana	191	81,872	90,197
Sind-Punjab	148	342,760	309,791
Broach	—	481,708	307,772
Coompta & Dharwar	933	211,827	185,976
Westerns-Northerns	747	119,367	90,764
Coconada	—	2,313	2,688
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	—	39,677	29,909
Persian	137	6,657	9,696
American	—	9,649	2
Egyptian and African	1,976	71,231	73,708
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	—	3,495	876
Total	5,254	36,01,255	32,76,230

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

	1st Sept. to 13th Aug, 15-8-25. This year.	Last year
Europe	1,925	686,074	1,087,947
Japan & China	500	1,894,033	1,526,619
Coast Ports	126	32,057	52,066
Upcountry by Rail.	—	15,785	21,222
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	—	17,011	17,384
Total	2,551	27,44,960	2,705,238

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Liverpool, August 17.

October	12.42+.02
November	12.28—.02
December	12.32—.01
January	12.36+.01
March	12.42 unchgd.
May	12.4 —.01

EGYPTIAN.

November 22.80—.15

METAL REPORT.

Tin Block £268 3-8.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).

Bombay, Aug. 17.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—	
Textile	0 15 6
Century	0 15 0
E. D. Sassoon	0 14 6
Elphinstone	0 14 0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 in.:—	
Standard per lb.	1 4 3
Century per lb.	1 3 9
Hindustan	1 4 6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 4 6
Textile per lb.	1 4 6
Phoenix per lb.	1 4 6
Pearl per lb.	1 4 3
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1 2 0
Swan per lb.	1 3 9
Finlay per lb.	1 3 9
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 4 6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No.	5202/5203
Rachael per lb.	1 5 0
Pearl per lb.	1 4 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 4 0
Long Cloth x Quality:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 4 0
Kohinoor per lb.	1 4 3
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 3 9
Long Cloth Satin Calender 34/40:—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 4 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 3 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 3 0
David per lb.	1 2 6
Tata per lb.	1 2 6
Edward Mohar per lb.	1 2 6
Sundari Brand per lb.	1 2 0
Westen Mill per lb.	1 3 6
Dhooties 7, 8, 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 6 0
Jacob E D per lb.	1 4 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 5 9
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 5 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 4 9
Check Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	5 6 0
Phoenix per piece	5 6 0
Swan Finlay per piece	5 6 0
Pearl Pabaney £5 per piece	5 6 0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	5 8 0
Bleached Check:—	
Kasturchand per piece	6 12 0
Bombay United per piece	6 4 0
Black Check:—	
Textile per piece	5 12 0
E. D. Racheal per piece	5 12 0
Gabrun No. 5124:—	
Pearl Pabaney	9 11 0
Hindustan	9 12 0
Salita:—	
Century	1 3 6
Textile	1 3 3
Spring (Merchant)	1 3 9

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

B. C. RATE—

Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/16.

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 11/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 5/32.

PARIS—

Bank's selling D D Frcs. 755.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 810.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 795.

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T Rs. 112½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 168½.

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 158½.

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 212.

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 157¼.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 274.

CROSS RATES—

London—New York Dol. 4.85 7/8
London—Paris Frcs. 104.05
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.00
London—Brussels Frcs. 108.00.
London—Rome Liras 134.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.40.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—

Exchange Market was steady—dull.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, August 15.

Stockholm 18.08.
Christiania 26.36.
Amsterdam 12-06.
Switzerland 25.02.
Belgium 107.93.
Athens 310.00.

New York, August 15.

Demand Bills 4 85.43.

London, August 15.

Exchange on London in Paris closed.
Exchange on London in Germany 20.41.
Exchange on London in Italy closed until 20-8-25.

DISCOUNTS.

London, August 15.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3 15-16.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 3-16.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4¼.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m-st. 4¾.
Rentes 5 per cent 15 3-4.

DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

3 months London discounts 3 15/16 p.c.
6 months London discounts 4 3/16 p.c.
Bank of England rate 4½ per cent.
Imperial Bank of India rate 4 per cent.

BULLION.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13/7/9
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13-6-6
English Bar Gold 10 oz. Rs. 21-9-0
Bar gold ready Rs. 21-5-6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21-4-6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21-4-3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 73-0-0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 73-0-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 73-0-0.

London, Aug. 15.

Bar gold ready s. 84-10 1/2.
Silver ready d. 32-4.
Silver forward d. 32-5.

TONE OF SILVER—

Firm. China bought cash and forward. Fair amount of business has been done. Undertone is steady.

MONEY.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

Call 1½ per cent.
1 month 1½ per cent.
3 months 1¾ per cent.
6 months 3 per cent.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 69/6
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931 Rs. 87
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95/14
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/2.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945 55 Rs. 100
5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925 Rs. 103/5
5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/12
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 101/11
6 per cent. (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/8
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 104/8
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104/14
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/9.
6 1/2 per cent. B'bay Dep. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109/7
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/8
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 100/4
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100/8

Tone of Market:—Quiet and dull.

SHARE BAZAR REPORT.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

Mill shares remained easier and had a drop of about Rs. 15 to Rs. 15. Market is generally confined to jobbers without any outside support.

Imperial Bank was in demand at Rs. 1415 and partly paid transacted at Rs. 363-12-0 other shares were neglected.

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay Aug. 17.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs. a.
Bank of India	50	3	70
Baroda	50	4	71
Central Co-operative	50	7½	50
Central	25	1½	228
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	81
Imperial	500		1415
Imperial Contributory	125	10	363 12
Union	72	—	3 7
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.			
Bundi Portland Cement Co.	10	—	6 8
Central India Mining	10	4-8y	27 8
Indian Cement O.	350	—	27 8
Katni Cement O.	100	—	30
Katni Cement D.	40	—	95
Punjab Cement O.	10	—	2
Shivrajpure	10	8—0	46 8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	12 p.c.	832 8
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	146
Central Provinces	100	7½ p.c.	114 8
Dhond Baramati	100	5 p.c.	86
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	81 4
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	75
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	74
Mandra Bhon	80	5 p.c.	69
Pachora Jammer	100	6 p.c.	76
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	79
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	48
Sind Linght	100	6 p.c.	152 8
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	640
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	71
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	—	75
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	—	180
Scindia Steam	30	—	6 6
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	84
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	—	485
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	—	825
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	93 2
Bombay Tramways P	50	7 p.c.	61
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	772 8
Tata HydroElec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	840
Karachi Electricity	100	6	93
Surat Electricity	100	—	75
Tata Power O.	1,000	—	370
Tata Power P.	1,000	—	510
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Akbar	500	—	475
Fort	475	—	200
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	90-35	1000
Indian Cotton	125	20	195
Manmad Manufacturing	250	—	225
New Berar	500	80	775
New East India	1,000	—	2500
New Mofussil P.	400	40	650
New Prince of Wales	500	61	850
Volkart U. P.	500	50	660
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown	100	—	120
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	—	13
B. Burma T. Corporation Old.	125	7-8	357 8
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	88 12
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	9 2
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	40
British Burma Petroleum	Sh. 8	—	4 10
Indo-Burma Petroleum.	100	225	225
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	90
Mekenzie	100	30 p.c.	337 8
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	35
Port Canning	1,000	50	680
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	—	60
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p. c.	91
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	100	—	28 8
Tata Iron Defd.	30	—	49 6
Tata Iron and Steel Co.	75	—	13 12
Thacker	50	—	200
Telephone	50	1	22
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India Life	50	22-8	420
Jupiter	15	—	4 8
New India	25	1-0	13 6
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	675
Vulcan	10	6 ans	2
MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	388 12
Alliance	100	—	50
Apollo	50	—	10
Assur Virjee	100	—	8
Berar Manfg.	200	30	300
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	380
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5 10
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	50	768 12
Bombay Industrial	100	—	15
Bombay Woollen	100	—	70
Bradbury	250	10	370
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	200
Broach Fine Counts	250	—	30
Century	100	20y	328 12
Central India O.	100	16	446 4
Central P.	500	5 p.c.	405
Ceylon	100	—	45
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8y	92 8
Coorla	100	7	150
Crescent	100	6	182 8
Currimbhoy	250	—	345
David	500	—	400
Dawn	250	40	590
Diamond O.	100	—	11
E. D. Sassoon United O.	10	—	0 15 0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	15y	262 8
Edward Sassoon	200	—	135
Elphinstone O.	100	—	25
Emperor Edward	500	—	330
Fazulbhoy	250	25	781 4
Finlay	100	20	132 8
Framjee Petit	1,000	—	700
Globe	100	—	47 8
Gokak	100	7	103 2
Gold Mohur	100	—	18
Hindoostan	1,000	100	10 25
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	210
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	*75	—
Indore-Malwa United	100	*22-8	367 8
Indian Woollen	50	—	10 12
Jamshed O.	250	—	70
Kastoorchand	500	—	87 8
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300
Khatau Makanjee	100	6	85
Kilachand	25	—	5 12
Kohinoor	500	—	1000
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	350	4700
Madhorao Scindia	100	—	25
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	—	86 4
Madras United	250	15	500
Manockjee Petit	1,000	100	2375
Mathuradas	100	—	140
Meyer Sassoon	500	—	110
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	60	2400
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	—	150
Mysore	50	5	112 8
New City of Bombay	100	10	210
New Great Eastern	200	10y	268 12
Osmanshahi (100)	75	—	67
Pearl	250	12	423 12
Phoenix	100	15	420
Planet	100	—	15
Premier	100	—	62 8
Sassoon Cotton	100	—	30
Sassoon Silk	500	—	500
Sholapur	1,000	1000	9400
Simplex	250	—	96 4
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	—	70
Standard	500	100	1375
Swadeshi	100	18	435
Swan	100	50	165
Tata Mill O.	500	—	75
Vishnu Cotton O	500	90	1700
Vishnu P.	500	35	510
Western India Spng.	1,000	40	560

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Bombay, July 17.

Ahmedabad Advance				388-12
Bombay Cotton				380
Bombay Dyeing	781-4	782-8	768-12	768-12
Century	327-8	331-4	323-12	325
Central India	450	452-8	446-4	446-4
Colaba Land	—	—	—	93-12
Crescent	—	—	190	182-8
Edward Sassoon	—	—	—	135
Fazulbhoy	791-4	792-8	781-4	781-4
Finlay	—	—	—	132-8
Globe	—	—	—	47-8
Gokak	—	—	—	103-2
Indian Bleaching	—	—	—	210
Indore Malwa				365
Kohinoor	—	—	—	1000
Madhowjee	—	—	—	87-8
Mathuradas	—	—	—	140
Meyer Sassoon	—	—	—	107-8
Mysore	—	—	—	110
New Great	267.8	267.8	267-8	258-12
Pabaney	—	—	—	262-8
Pearl	—	425	428-12	425
Phoenix	—	—	—	420
Simplex	—	—	—	96-4
Swadeshi	442-8	442-8	433-12	435
Swan Mills	—	—	—	165
Tata Mill	—	—	—	75

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	120
Bombay Steam	75
„ Tram Co., Ord.	91-14
Bundi Cement	6-8
Indian Cement	27-8
Central India Mining	27-8
Katni Cement Ord.	30
Shivrajpur	46-8
Tata Hydro	852-8
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.	13-12
Tata Iron & Steel, Def.	49-6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, August 17.

		Rs. a.
3½ per cent.	Rupee Paper	69 6
4 per cent.	Conversion Loan 1931-36	87 0
5 per cent.	War Loan 1929-47	95 14
5 per cent.	Loan (Tax Free) 1933	100 1
5 per cent.	Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55	100 0
5½ per cent.	War Bonds (Tax Free) 1925	103 4
5½ per cent.	War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928	105 11
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1926	101 11
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1927	102 8
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1930	104 6
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1931	104 14
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1932	105 8
6½ per cent.	Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) 1935	109 8
4 per cent.	Port Trust 1974	76 8
4 per cent.	Municipal 1974	76 0
4 per cent.	Improvement Trust 1974	76 0
6 per cent.	Port Trust 1930	100 4
6 per cent.	Municipal 1929-49	100 4
6 „	1954	102 12

Tone of Market:—Market Quite and Dull.

ART EXHIBITION AT POONA.

The President and Managing Committee of the Bombay Art Society have decided to hold an Art and Craft Exhibition in Poona for the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Districts from September 5 to September 14.

Full particulars can be obtained from Mr. G. P. Fernandes, Hon. Secretary, Bombay Art Society, at the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, up to August 20, and after that date at the Council Hall, Poona.

(Continued from Column 6.)

The total loss had been written off from the Reserve Fund. The Directors stated that in view of very heavy interest charges which the Company had to incur on account of high Capital Expenditure and the continued depressed condition of the industry which prevailed throughout the year, the above loss would not be considered much. All due attentin was being paid to the economic working of the Company. The Mill Buildings and Machinery together with Cotton, Yarn, Cloth Stores, and Waste had been insured against fire for the sum of Rs. 2,09,28,000. These Assets as well as profit and Fixed Charges have been also insured against Riot and Civil Commission Risks.

The report was adopted.

The retiring directors who were eligible for re-election were again elected.

JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

At the fifth annual meeting of the Jubbulpore Portland Cement Company, Limited, held on 11th August at the registered office of the Company, Laxmi Buildings, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

The Directors' Report and audited balance sheet for 12 months ending 31st March, 1925 were adopted. The report stated:—

It will be seen from the accounts for the year under review that the Company has made a loss of Rs. 2,14,251-5-11 which amount has been reduced by Rs. 25,000 through the Agents having voluntarily foregone the whole of their commission. The sales during the year have been satisfactory, amounting to about 30,000 tons, but the prices obtained have been unremunerative due to very keen competiton.

CURRIMBHOY GROUP MEETINGS.

BRADBURY MILLS, LTD.

The twelfth ordinary general meeting of the Bradbury Mills Ltd., was held on Thursday Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy presiding.

The annual report for the year ending March 3, 1925 showed a net profit of Rs. 46,421-2-1, including the balance of Rs. 9,378-6-5 brought forward from the last account. The Directors recommended that a sum of Rs. 25,000 be added from the Equalization of Dividend Fund which would raise the balance to Rs. 71,421-2-1. A dividend at 3½ per cent per annum (free of Income Tax) on Preference Shares was declared. While a sum of Rs. 19,796-2-5 was carried forward.

The Mill Buildings and Machinery together with Cotton, Yarn, Cloth Stores and Waste had been insured against fire for the sum of Rs. 55,71,400. These Assets as well as Profit and Fixed Charges had been also insured against Riot and Civil Commotion Risks.

The report was adopted.

The retiring directors who were eligible for re-election were again elected.

MADHORAO SCINDIA MILLS, LTD.

The ninth annual general meeting of the Madhorao Scindia Mills Ltd., was held on Thursday Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy presiding.

The annual report of the Company for the year ending March 31, 1925 showed a loss of Rs. 4,30,769-6-9. The Directors stated that as the depression in trade was general, the fall of price in Cloth and Yarn was continuous throughout the year the sales of the finished goods were rendered unremunerative. Owing to these adverse circumstances and to heavy Standing Charges, the loss was increased. Steps were being taken to ensure the full economic working of the Company. In view of the loss the Agents had waived their right to the commission due to them.

The Mill Buildings and Machinery together with Cotton, Yarn, Cloth Stores and Waste, had been insured against fire in the sum of Rs. 80,58,450. These assets as well as Profit and Fixed Charges had been also insured against Riot and Civil Commotion Risks.

The report was adopted.

The retiring directors who were eligible for re-election were again elected.

MATHRADAS MILLS, LTD.

The tenth ordinary general meeting of the Mathradas Mills Ltd. was held on Thursday Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy presiding.

The annual report for the year ending March 31, 1925, showed a loss of Rs. 6,45,045-6-6 out of which Rs. 5,36,579-1 had been written off from the Reserve Fund and the balance of Rs. 1,08,466-5-5 had been carried forward.

The Directors stated that on account of the continuous fall of price in Cloth and Yarn from month to month throughout the year, the realisation was considerably less and consequently the loss was increased. It was also affected by heavy standing Charges. The present stock had been much reduced, and all necessary steps were being taken to ensure an economic working of the Company.

In view of the loss, the Agents have waived their right to the Commission due to them.

The Mill Building and Machinery together with Cotton, Yarn, Cloth, Stores and Waste had been insured against fire in the sum of Rs. 78,64,000. These Assets as well as Profit and Fixed Charges have been also insured against Riot and Civil Commotion Risks.

The report was adopted.

The retiring directors who were eligible for re-election were again elected.

CEYLON SPG. AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

The eight ordinary general meeting of the Ceylon Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. was held on Thursday Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy presiding.

The annual report for the year ending 31st March 1925 showed a loss of Rs. 32,310-7-9 after deducting the balance of Rs. 20,611-10-5 brought forward from the last account. The Directors stated that the Company was not able to show profit as they had to stop about 233 Looms for a period of about 7 months on account of the accumulation of stock of Cloth owing to bad trade. The stocks had now been considerably decreased. In view of the loss, the Agents had waived their right to the commission due to them. The Directors stated that with a view to secure greater efficiency and economic working they had ordered out from Messrs. Tweedale and Smalleys, two Spinning preparations comprising of 5,320 Spindles. The same had been received and erected.

The Mill building and Machinery together with Cotton, Yarn Cloth, Stores, and Waste had been insured against fire for the sum of Rs. 63,58,700.

The report was adopted.

The retiring directors who were eligible for re-election were again elected.

KASTOORCHAND MILLS CO., LTD.

The twelfth ordinary general meeting of the Kastoorchand Mills Co., Ltd. was held on Thursday Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy presiding

The annual report for the year ending 31st March 1925, showed a loss of Rs. 4,80,934-10-0 which together with the balance of Rs. 2,84,924-14-2 brought forward from the last account amounted to Rs. 7,65,859-8-2

(Continued in Col. 5.)

HIGH COURT

BORAH CEMETARY DISPUTE.

SETTLEMENT BETWEEN PARTIES.

PLAINTIFF TO GET 591 SQ. YARDS.

The final stage in the Borah cemetary case was reached on Monday when Mr. Justice Crump announced his award on the question of the area, to be allotted to the plaintiffs, from the Nariclwadi cemeter situated at Mazgaon which was referred to him by the terms of settlement arrived at between the parties. His Lordship directed that the plaintiffs and their party should be given 591 square yards.

By the terms of settlements, both the parties agreed that the present managing committee of the cemetary shall resign, and a new committee drawn from both the sides shall be appointed. The plaintiffs also agreed to abandon their right, if any, to the strip of the Charni Road cemetery in respect of which a separate suit had been fled against the defendant's party. The plaintiffs, however, shall have the right of way over the said strip. The interim injunctions that were granted in favour of the plaintiffs in respect of both the cemeteries were dissolved.

ALLEGED CRUELTY BY HUSBAND.

JEWISH WOMAN'S SUIT FOR DIVORCE.

Before Mr. Justice Crump at the High Court commenced the hearing of an interesting suit filed by Rachel Benjamin, a Jewish woman against her husband Benjamin Solomon Benjamin for a dissolution of marriage. She also claimed her jewellery and the marriage dowry amounting to Rs. 25,000.

Mr. M. L. Maneckshaw appeared for the plaintiff and Messrs. D. F. Mulla, D. N. Bahaduriji and M. P. Amin for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that she married the defendant in November 1919 according to the rites and customs of the Jewish community. At the time of her engagement, the defendant, who is the manager of the Bombay Industrial Mills, was given Rs. 10,000 by her father by way of a dowry, and also executed a document of marriage settlement for Rs. 25,000. Shortly after the marriage, the plaintiff alleged, the defendant began to ill-treat her by beating her with sticks, and at one time even assaulted her with a razor. Finding that her entreaties were of no avail, she lodged a complaint against her husband before the Second Presidency Magistrate. The defendant, however, undertook before the magistrate to treat her well and to restore to her all her jewellery and wearing apparel. But after some time, the defendant again resumed his old ways, and the intervention of some members of their community was of no avail. The defendant continued to ill-treat her and ultimately turned her out. She then went back to her parents' house with her infant son leaving all her jewellery and clothes at her husband's place. Under these circumstances, she filed the present suit.

The defendant denied that he ever ill-treated her or withheld her jewellery, and stated that his wife wanted him to live separately from his parents, and on his refusing to do so she left him. Her complaint before the magistrate, he added, was for maintenance and not for ill-treatment.

The case is proceeding.

COSTS OF COUNCIL ELECTION PETITION.

WRIT OF MANDAMUS AGAINST TAXING OFFICER.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shah.)

Jafferbhoy Abdullabhoy Lalji...Applicant.

vs.

Mahomedalli Allabux and another Respondents.

This was an application under Sec. 45 of the Specific Relief Act calling upon the respondents to show cause why the respondent No. 2, the Taxing Officer, of the High Court, should not be restrained from proceeding with the bill of cost of the respondent No. 1 in the matter of the Election Petition No. 2 of 1924 and not to issue the allocation therein.

This application arose out of a dispute as to the validity of the election of the present applicant Mr. Jafferbhoy Abdullabhoy to the Bombay Legislative Council. The respondent No. 1 Mr. Mahomedally Allabux presented a petition to His Excellency the Governor under rule 30 of the Bombay Electoral Rules upon which the Governor appointed Mr. D. Chamier, Mr. K. M. Jhaveri, Mr. K. H. Kelkar as Commissioners for the trial of the said petition. The finding of the Commissioners was that neither Mr. Jafferbhoy nor Mr. Allabux was duly elected. With regard to the costs incurred, the Commissioners recommended that Mr. Jafferbhoy should pay, among other costs, the taxed costs of Mr. Allabux. On this recommendation, on 8th April, 1925, the Governor-in-Council, with the sanction of the Chief Justice, passed a resolution appointing the Taxing Office of High Court to tax the bill of costs of the 1st respondent.

The present applicant had raised objection to the taxation of the bill by the Taxing Officer, but the taxation of the Bill was proceeded with in spite of his protest. The applicant, thereupon, presented the present petition to the High Court.

It was argued on behalf of the applicant that the recommendation by the Commissioners, as to the payment of taxed costs, was bad, as they had failed to state the total amount of costs as required by Rule 43 (2) of the Electoral Rules; but that they had left the amount of costs to be fixed by some officer not contemplated by the said Rules. It was not competent to the Commissioners to have the fixing of the amount of costs to an outsider. It was also contended that the Taxing Master had no jurisdiction even though he might be asked by the Governor-in-Council to tax the bill.

On behalf of the 1st respondent it was argued that the conditions laid down in the provisos (a) to (e) of Sec. 45 of the Specific Relief Act had not been complied with. It was pointed out that this order if made would be an order binding upon the Governor-in-Council indirectly which this court had no jurisdiction to do. It was urged that the Taxing Master was merely a ministerial officer and therefore a writ of mandamus could not be issued against him. On the merits it was contended that the recommendation of the Commissioners was quite legal and definite; that under Rule 43 (2) it was not necessary to state the figure of cuts but it was sufficient if the extent of the costs was indicated.

His Lordship, giving judgment held that all the provisions of Section 45 of the Specific Relief Act had been complied with and it was open to his Lordship to make the order prayed for. On the merits his Lordship was of opinion that under Rule 43 (2), it was incumbent upon the Commissioners to make a recommendation as to the total amount of costs payable. His Lordship further observed that the recommendation was open to the objection that it stated nothing as to who should tax the costs and on what scale.

His Lordship therefore passed the order as prayed for against the Taxing Officer restraining him from proceeding with the bill of costs and from issuing the allocation.

QUESTION OF COSTS.

With regard to the costs of these proceedings his Lordship observed that having regard to the fact that the whole difficulty had arisen on account of the recommendation made by the Commissioners, the parties were put in a position of doubt and therefore each party should bear his own costs.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla appeared for the applicant. The Advocate-General instructed by Messrs. Mathubhai Jameitram and Madan appeared for the respondents.

JAPANESE CONVICTED OF POSSESSING UNLICENSED COCAINE.

Mr. P. B. Fernandez Velloze of the Excise Department charged three Japanese youths before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of illicit possession of a large quantity of cocaine.

Yoshigara Izawa, a donkeyman on board the s.s. "Muroran Maru" was alleged to have concealed eleven ounces of cocaine under his waist band. The cocaine was detected by a Preventive Officer while the accused was being searched on Saturday evening at the main gate of the Prince's Dock. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment. The value of the cocaine was Rs. 648.

Shigitoro Malsumato, another Japanese, was als oarrested by the same Preventive Officer, and when searched was found to have concealed twenty-two ounces of cocaine round his waist.

The accused who pleaded guilty was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

Kumaicha Soejima, a steward on board the s.s. "Tamba Maru," the third accused was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment. He was arrested on Sunday night at the Yellow Gate of the Alexandra Dock and was found to have concealed four and half ounces of cocaine valued at Rs. 540.

RAILWAY TRAIN TRAGEDY.

Thakubai a Hindu woman aged 45 years was crossing the railway lines of the G. I. P. Railway at Dadar on Sunday morning to purchase a ticket when she was knocked down by an engine. She was picked up and sent to J. J. Hospital where she died soon after admission. At an inquest held by the Coroner the Jury returned a verdict of accidential death.

DEATH FROM UNKNOWN REASON.

At about 1-30 p.m. on Sunday information was received at the Dadar Police station that a woman named Sabajibai (36) was lying dead in her room at Adam Mistry's chawl. It appeared an attempt was made at the municipal office by some persons to get a death certificate but this was refused. Police enquiries showed that the deceased attended her work in the mill as usual, went home and at about 9 p.m. went to bed after taking food. At about 1 a.m. she got up and vomitted something and died after half an hour.

The Coroner held an inquest on Monday and sent the vicera of the deceased to the Chemical Analyser to the Government for report and adjourned further hearing.

CYCLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Amsterdam.—At the World's Amateur and Professional Cycling Championships meetings the Thousand Metre spirint resulted as follows:—

(Amateurs) —Meyer (Holland) first, Mazairao (Holland) second.

(Professionals):—Kaufmann (Switzerland) first, Schilles (France) second.—Reuter.

CONVICTED OF HOUSE-BREAKING & THEFT.

Inspector Wagle put up Isoofali Lukmanji and Hussanali Mussaji before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on charges of house-breaking and theft and abetment.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla prosecuted, while the accused were undefended.

The facts of the case were that Abdul Karim Kayum residing at Mangaldas Road went to a mosque on the Id day (April 23) for prayers, after locking his rooms. While he was in the mosque he learnt that his house was broken into and property stolen. He therefore repaired to his place, when he found the doors forced open and his articles scattered on the floor. On further inquiries he found his trinket box containing ornaments valued at Rs. 1,500 missing. Accused No. 1 was arrested on the information of some witnesses. While the first accused was under police custody he implicated accused No. 2, who was also arrested. The second accused gave information as to the disposal of the ornaments, some of which were disposed of at Jamnagar.

Both the accused pleaded guilty. Accused No. 1 who had three previous convictions was sentenced to nine months' hard labour. Accused No. 2 who was also found guilty was sentenced to three months' hard labour. The magistrate in passing the judgment complimented Inspector Wagle on his work in bringing home the charges to the accused.

INDIAN PHILOSOPHICAL CONGRESS.

The Calcutta Philosophical Society has decided to convoke the first session of the Indian Philosophical Congress for a three days' sitting on December 21,22 and 23 next. A strong working committee consisting among others of Prof. S. Radhakrishnan, Prof. Hiralal Halder, Prof. W. S Urquhart, Prof. Krishna Chandra Bhattacharya, Prof J R. Banerji, Prof. K N. Mitra, Principal A. N. Mukherji, has been formed to make necessary arrangements. Papers for the Congress should reach the Secretaries, Dr. N. N Sangupta, and Dr. P D. Shastri not later than November 1, at the University of Calcutta. Each paper should be accompanied by a summary In general, the length of a paper should be such that it can be read in twenty minutes. The Working Committee of the Congress have much pleasure in inviting all scholars interested in philosophy to participate in the deliberations of the Congress.

SOUTHERN INDIA PLANTERS' ASSN.

Bangalore, August 15.

The 32nd annual general meeting of the United Planters' Association of Southern India opened on Monday the 17th August, at the Mayo Hall, Bangalore under the chairmanship of Mr. J. A. Gwynne.

The Chairman having declared the meeting open, the report of the Executive Committee, which had been circulated and copies of which were laid on the table was taken as read. The chairman then addressed the meeting. In the course of his speech, he said no questions of great interest had arisen and the time of the Association was taken up with internal affairs.

The chairman drew attention in other directions to show the enormous practical value of applied science which was strikingly illustrated by the figures of the Madras Agricultural Department for 1922. He quoted the figures given by that Department in connection with Paddy plots which were treated with improved strains and varieties by economic transplantation such as single seedling, by the application of concentrated manures and by the growing of green manure crops. The Department of the above quoted paddy area enriched the owner-cultivator by no less than Rs. 26½ lakhs.

The chairman said the market for the three main products tea, coffee and rubber during the past year was quite satisfactory and lately even more so in the case of Rubber. The Stevenson scheme for the restriction of output which saved the industry from ruin was meant to stabilise prices and so allow a moderate margin of profit to the producer. The sharp rise which has lately taken place was not anticipated and America is claiming that we have not 'kept faith.' However with the release of large stocks from the East adjustment in prices will soon follow.—A. P.

AMERICAN COTTON FUTURES.

MONDAY'S CLOSING RATE

+3

A cable received from New York at 2 a.m. to-day stated:—

Monday's opening rate	+15
Monday's closing rate	+3
Liverpool opening	−1
Liverpool closing	+13

"PRIZE OF DELHI."

QUESTIONS IN COUNCIL OF STATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, August 14.

The Hon. Mr. Phiroze Sethna has given notice of the following questions in the Council of State on the 26th instant:—

"Will the Government be pleased to state (a) whether they have a copy of the scheme for the encouragement of Indian Art framed by the "Prize of Delhi Committee" and (b) whether they propose to take any action in accordance with the recommendations made therein?

"Will the Government be pleased to state what progress has been made in regard to the resolution moved on January 28, 1925, and accepted by them for considering the advisability of formulating a scheme of scholarships and prizes for Indian Art students and of establishing a Central Institution for the scholarship holders and prize winners?

"Will the Government now place on the table the scheme formulated by the architects of New Delhi in consultation with the Chief Engineer which scheme was referred to by the Hon. Mr. A. H. Ley, when speaking on the resolution referred to above?"

WHAT IS NATIONAL EDUCATION?

The theme "What is National Education?" invoked a good deal of useful and instructive discussion at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood on Sunday evening, when Principal T. A. Kulkarni, of the Nasik Arts College was in the Chair.

Mr. W. M. Pilgaokar, Bar-at-Law, the speaker of the evening, held the view that education could not be national in aim and method though it could be in spirit. It was, and could always be, universal in aim. The term "national," the speaker thought, came into vogue as a corrective to the anti-national and denationalised tendencies in the ways of thinking of their people. Education could philosophically be a part-process of evolution. It was an instrument for conscious evolution. It illumined experience and paved the way for systematised knowledge. From the point of view of the speaker, home was the centre of education and compared to the Western life their home and social life was very phlegmatic. The great agencies of education and enlightenment in the West were the home, the club, the stage and the newspaper. West was vigorous and vital through these outlets, and they in India flattered themselves by the feeling that they were spiritual and the West was material. Mr. Pilgaoker thought it to be a great mistake as, in his opinion, if they had really been spiritually superior they would never have been in the degenerate condition in which they were to-day. The speaker suggested that if India were not to show soft feeling for her temples and if she went to the length of even demolishing them, she would not suffer much, though the supremacy of the Brahmin class would be levelled into dust. The speaker suggested that the first step in the reform of the society, should begin in the school. Nursery schools could be established for infants and Montosoori methods and appliances could be usefully applied. The country could tackle the question of electricity and civil engineering successfully, if only it took steps to make the best of agriculture, which meant the launching of irrigation schemes, which had good future for India in store. The State and the subjects could both co-operate here. Coming to the question of languages, the lecturer recommended vernaculars as the media of instructions and emphasised the need of having English, which was, to his mind, the language of diplomacy and commerce, as the compulsory second language. Art and music needed special attention and the "baritone" and the "base" of the vedic hymn could be revived, discounting the value of high-keyed voices and in trumpets. Shantiniketan was a great attraction to the speaker for its ideal and idea of national education. Nationalism and internationalism were beautifully expounded by Dr. Tagore in his *Nationalism* and *the Centre of Indian Culture*. The speaker objected to the current method of teaching geography, as he favoured the method of introducing pictures in teaching that subject, just on the lines of E. Young's Rational Geography Series. In conclusion, the speaker said that a product of that kind of teaching would result in bringing forth self-respecting and confident Indians versed in the geography, history and economics of India, enlightened in its culture from the point of view of Indian art, music, and tradition.

Many views were put forth in defining a system of national education by the members present and much strass was laid on the economic system of education now in vogue.

The Chairman of the evening, in offering his reflections on the subject, drew the attention of the audience to the practical side of imparting education and said there was much in Mr. Pilgaoker's speech which could be usefully and successfully carried out if put into practice by the schools.

DEATH OF LEADING KONKNI MAHOMEDAN.

The death took place of Mr. Mahomed Ali Teongekar a prominent leader of the Konkni Mussalmans on Sunday, at his residence at New Kazi Street. He had rendered very valuable service to the public during the plague outbreaks in the city of Bombay and also during the influenza ravages. He acted as a Director of the "Bombay Juma Masjid Board" for about 40 years, and was the President of the same for the past 15 years, worked as a Chairman of the "Faitmabai Rogey Trust," as a Trustee of the Kazi Street Masjid, and as the Manager of of several other public and private Trusts in Bombay. He was very kind to the student community and encouraged them off and on with petty scholarships and other necessary help.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

FIRST DIVISION FOOTBALL.

ARMY DETAILS BEAT R. A.

On Monday evening the Army Details finished up with their League fixtures with a victory over the Royal Artillery. They fully deserved to win especially as they could turn out only ten men to comprise the team. Court was the life and soul of the forward line and did the spade work for the goal which brought victory to his side. The game was not one-sided as the Gunners had ample opportunities, hesitation before the goal, however, gave their opponents time to intervene. The first half was hotly contested, but Macaulay was safe and the interval arrived with a blank score board. The Gunners had several pots at goal, on resuming, which either missed the mark or were safely dealt with. The Details then had a go and Court's manouvring and pass gave Broadbridge the chance of beating. Roberts from close range. In spite of the fact that the pace had told severely on the lighter team, the defence played desperately and the final whistle left the Army Details winners by the only goal.

Army Details.—Macaulay; Calvert and Snow; Taylor, Hardie and Brooks; Tuck, Smith, Broadbridge and Court.

R. A.:—Roberts; Day and Bunyan; Gingall, Bacon and Mowatt; Thorne, Barker, Rostrum, Davies and Waite.

Referee.—Inspector Godwin.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, August 17.

In the share market to-day jutes opened strong after the week-end for the speculative issues in sympathy with Hessians but rates were not sustained for long on account of selling pressure. There was not much business effected in the higher denominations. Coals exhibited a steady tone with a moderate number of enquiries in existence. Teas and cottons remained a stagnant market in the absence of support. The miscellaneous section accounted for a small turnover in the usual stocks at mostly unchanged prices. Government securities were steady.

The following were the closing quotations: Government securities 3½ per cent. Government paper Rs. 69/7 s.l. 4 per cent. conversion loan (1916/17) 87/8 s.l. 5 per cent. loan (1945/55) 99/12 o.l., of per cent. War Bonds 1928 105/10 o.l., 6 per cent. Bonds 10/413 s.l. Banks; Imperial Bank fully paid 1926 101/13 do 1930 104/6 s.o.l. do 1951 10/113 s.l. Banks: Imperial Bank fully paid 1395 do conty. 360. Railways: Arrakan Light Rly., 72, Hoshiarpur Doab Branch Rly., 77 ex-div. Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Rly., rebate 76. Myunbhanj railway 50 Sara Serajganj Railway 76/8.

Jutes:—Auckland 272, Anglo-India 444/8 s.l. Bally pref. 107, Barnagore 175 s.l. Birla pref. 74, s.l., Cheviot 260 Clive 43/6, do 7 per cent. pref. 110, Dalhousie 429/8 s.l., Howrah 43/5, Hukumchand ordy., 10/, do pref., 74/8, Kamarhatty 585 s.l., Kankarrah 471/8 ex-div. Lansdowne 317 s.l., Lawrence 644 National 30/7, New Central 574, Presidency 8/6,

Coals:—Bengal 420 s.o., Bokaro and Ramgur 20/12, Burrakur ordy. 24/4 do. pref. 102/8, Ghusick and Musia 12/12, Huntadih 3/12, Kalapahari 20/8, Katras Jherriah 85/8, New Beerbhoom 28 ex-div. New Kessurgurrah, 9/8, Patmohna 1/1, Smalahi and Kendra 8/10, Satpukuria and Asansol 2/12, Standard 54; Miscellaneous Bengal Potteries 2/4, Indian Iron Steel 17 s.l. Marshall and Co., 3/1, B. I. Corporation ordy., 4/4 S. G. A. Achard 24/12, Walford Transport annas 10, Camperdown pressing 76, Midnapore Zemindary 123, Bengal Timber 104 s.l., Cawnpore Sugar 26/4 7 per cent. Craig Jute debs. 101/8, 7 per cent. Warwaley Jute debs., 101/8.

Exchange Bank telegraphic Transfer one shilling isx and three thirty-second pence and demand one shilling six and one-eighth pence.—A. P.

FOURTH BOMBAY PROVINCIAL LIBERAL CONFERENCE.

The provisional days previously announced for the Session of the Conference i.e., 29th and 30th of August, being convenient to the President,—elect, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, are now confirmed. Visitors will be admitted to the Conference at the rates of Rs. 5, 2 and 1 for the Session.

The Reception Committee has provisionally decided to take the following subjects for discussion:—

All India Subjects:—Constitutional advance, Army, Indians Overseas, Unity of Political Parties, Public Services Commission and Responsible Government in Indian States.

Provincial Subjects:—Provincial Finance, Education, Excise, Village Panchayets, District Local Boards, Municipalities, Textile Industry, Bombay Development, Co-operation and Land Revenue.

Delegates are requested to write to the Secretaries if they desire any arrangements to be made for their boarding and lodging during the Conference Session. The Reception Committee requests the constituent bodies and individual Liberals to send as early as possible, the names of delegates, and the subjects which they desire to be brought up for discussion before the Subjects Committee of the Conference.

OFFICAL AND PERSONAL.

His Excellency Lord Lytton, Countess of Lytton and Lady Hermoine Bulwar Lytton with personal staff left Calcutta for Darjeeling on Monday.

Moulana Hasrat Mohani has been suffering from fever and he has been rendered very weak.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

University Convocation Sir C. J. University Hall 5-45 p.m. His Excellency the Governor presiding.

Harwood League.—Y. M. C. A. "B" vs. Police Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, August 19.

Harwood League.—B. B. R. A. vs. G. I. P. Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.—Bombay Gymkhana "B" vs. G. I. P., Oval, 5-45 p.m.

THURSDAY, August 20.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-45 p.m.

K. R. Cama anniversary celebration, 172, Hornby Road, Fort, 6 p.m. the Consul-General for Persia to preside.

FRIDAY, August 21

Performance of "Shoor Abala" by Rastriya Kanya Shala Mela, Bombay, Theatre, Grant Road, 8-30 p.m.

KARNATAKA SABHA.—A general meeting of the Sabha will be held in the Saraswat Hall Gamdevi on Saturday 22nd instant at 4 p.m. to adopt the draft constitution of the Sabha and to elect office-bearers under the constitution.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Superscribed mails for Singapore China and Japan per s.s. "Muroran Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 18th instant instead of 17th instant.

CLASS IN PSYCHOLOGY.—Mr. R. K. Agrawal will resume his study class in psychology at the Youth Lodge premises, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road today (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

COMMONWEALTH OF INDIA BILL STUDY-CLASS.—Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will engage the next Commonwealth of India Bill study-class to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the offices of the Conventica Samiti, Hornby Road.

UPANISHAD CLASS.—Swami Yatiswarananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Bandra, will deliver a public discourse in English on the Mandukya Upanishad at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi at 7-30 a.m. to-morrow, (Wednesday).

MR. NENSEY ON TOUR.—Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey left Bombay on Thursday to visit principal stations in Gujarat and Kathiawar to personally enquire into the grievances of the travelling public. Those, who desire to place complaints before him, are requested to send them within a week c/o. the Stationmaster, Rajkot (Kathiawar.)

SIR S. BANERJI & BOMBAY BENGALEES.—Under the auspices of the "Bengal Club," Parel, Bombay, a meeting of the Bengalee Citizens of Bombay was held at the Club premises to mourn the sad demise of Sir Surendra Nath Bannerjee on Saturday night, Mr. J. C. Maitra presiding in the absence of Mr. Gupta, the late Editor of "Tribune," when a resolution paying homage to the deceased patriot was passed, all standing.

ANOTHER MEETING.—A meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held at the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay, to-day, (Tuesday) at 4 p.m. to celebrate the anniversary of the death of Devi Ahilyabai Holkar and the second centenary of her birth. Rao Bhahadur D. G Padhye will preside. Mrs. Yashodabai Bhat, Mrs. Bachubai Dharamsy Thakar, Mr. D. S. Yande and others will speak. The public are invited.

S. S. "RAZMAK."—The following are some of the passengers arriving by the s.s. "Razmak" on Friday, next (21st instant):—Master B. C. Bonnerjee, Master P. C. Bonnerjee, Sir Willoughby L. Carey Miss P. Chaudhuri, Mr. N. C. Ghose, Capt. and Mrs. A. H. Harris, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Capt. R. Massey, Major and Mrs. G. W. Proctor, Sub. L. Ram, Brevt. Major R. Snowden-Smith, Major N. C. Sampson, Capt. J. M. Somerville, Capt. Sayer, Risr-Major L. Singh, Sub. C. Singh, Sub. N. Singh, Mr. C. B. Singh, Mr. F. B. Wadia.

DEVI AHILYABAI'S SECOND CENTENARY BIRTHDAY.—Under the auspices of the Gujarati-Hindu Stri Mandal, Rashtreya Stree Sabha, Hindu Ladies' Social Club, Prabhu Mahila Samaj, Hind-Mahila Samaj, Saraswat Mahilla Samaj, Jani Mahila Samaj, Bhagini Samaj, etc., Devi Ahilyabai Holkar's 2nd centenary birthday will be publicly celebrated to-day (Tuesday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the "Amroti House," Girgaum Back Road when Mr. Anjaria and Mrs. Yashadabai Bhat and other will address. Mrs. Naidu will preside. The meeting is open to ladies.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The B. I. s.s. "Dumala" which left Bombay on the 17th ultimo arrived London on the morning of the 15th instant.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with mails from London of 13th instant, left Marseilles at 4 a.m. on the 15th instant.

The homeward P. and O. mail steamer "China" with the mails from Bombay of 1st instant, arrived at Marseilles at 6-30 a.m. on the 15th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. and O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Sunday afternoon. The mails left by the mail special and would be delivered in London on Monday morning.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Razmak" with the mails from London of 6th instant left Aden at 7 p.m. on the 16th instant. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday the 21st instant.

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The Bombay Chronicle
TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1925.

WANTED—A HELMSMAN.

We drew attention the other day to the harm caused to Indian States by the frequent, continued, and extravagant absences of the rulers of these States in Europe and America. We may, perhaps, be told that the ruler is not absolutely necessary, if only the system of administration in the State is such that the occasional absences of the Prince would not throw the principality out of gear. But to that it must be replied that these absences are neither occasional nor the system of administration so thoroughly fool-proof and knave-proof that the evil we have been speaking of may not entail the greatest possible harm upon the subjects of those princes. Taking once again the example of Cutch, whose Maharao is contemplating a third visit in the course of four years,—each visit lasting six months at least outside India, and requiring in all probability two or three months more by way of preparations—whether for big game or for small game hunting,—so that the intelligent reader may judge for himself how much time these peregrinating Maharajas could possibly spare for attending to the details of administration or even to larger questions of policy. In this particular State—Cutch—the Maharaja has not provided even the usual insurance against misfeasance, an intelligent, responsible and whole-time Minister. The last Diwan of Cutch,—himself by no means a heaven-born genius though he died in harness an octogenerian after eighteen years' service in the State,—died two years ago and as he is not longer living it is not necessary to refer to the sins of omission and commission of his regime. Since then the State of Cutch has been practically without a helmsman of any kind or sort whatsoever. A second time after the demise of the Diwan the Maharao is contemplating a visit abroad—of indefinite duration. He is either unwilling to part with the substance of power even during his absence from the State; and, therefore, during these periods the State has been definitely without a master and a helmsman of any condition or position whatsoever—or he leaves the mere pretence of power to his son and successor,—the heir-apparent—in such circumstances, with such limitations and restrictions that no one with the least little grain of self-respect, with the smallest possible notion of personal dignity and decency could possibly accept the responsibility. The Yuvaraja of Cutch has had, as we pointed out before, bitter experience of his father's mutability of mentality, and we, for our part at least, cannot find it in our hearts to quarrel with him, if, wiser by his sad experience, he declines to be lockeyed into a position of all kicks and no kudos.

The question of the position of the heirs-apparent, of their rights and privileges, their responsibilities and obligations is a most difficult and delicate but also a most important and interesting one. The late King Edward VII had a long novitiate as Prince of Wales, in the most awkward position of ornamental nothingness and dignified nonentity; and there are not wanting critics who alleged that if that King's character left anything to be desired, it was precisely because of this enforced idleness and disutility. The present Yuvaraja of Cutch enjoys precisely the same most unenviable position of an exalted supernumerary. His father, like Queen Victoria, is too jealous of power to part with it even for a while, however uneasy lies his head who wears a crown. And though the present Rao has not one iota of the late Queen's sense of duty and devotion to his subjects' interest, he is nevertheless most mortally afraid to raise up a rival, as it were, for personal popularity near his throne. This a tragedy of longevity which all heirs-apparent have to face: and so we shall not labour this point further beyond pointing out that the question of the training and preparation of future rulers cannot be considered insignificant, and, therefore, must not be dismissed with a cynical shrug of the shoulders, with the remark, "theirs not to reason why, Theirs but to live and die—the princely unfortunates."

But as we have observed before, the question here is not that of the position the Yuvaraja in a long reign ought to occupy. The question is that of a helmsman,—a detail of equipment in which Cutch has been most grievously wanting; and which is by no means conspicuous by its overabundance in other States either. We grant that Cutch has not concentrated and accumulated all offices of the least importance in the immediate relatives of the Maharaja,—who are spoilt by their right divine of royal birth,—as they have done in some other States. We grant that the Maharao of Cutch has not yet learnt the obnoxious practice of Baroda, in which the Gaekwad enjoys almost perpetual holiday, at the expense of the State, on the easy excuse of ill-health,—as though health resorts in India were either unknown or inaccessible to His Highness,—leaving the administration in the hands of animated gramophones, who shirk every question of administrative reform on the permanent, stereo-typed excuse of the Maharaja's absence. But what of that? Cutch has no responsible Minister whether or not the Maharao is present in the State, and no responsible authority whatsoever when His Highness is big game-hunting in Africa or Europe. Mahatmaji cannot but be alive to the hardships of a province, where the people do not even know where and to whom to complain. Not that their complaints would be redressed, even if the Maharao were present, as the sad experience of Mr Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee only too painfully proves. But they are denied even the consolation of a feeling that they have an exhaust pipe, a means whereby they could let off steam, a device whereby they could throw of bilge. Surely, the most outspoken champion and spokesman of Indian nationalism, the most sturdy and persistent representative of the claims of democracy, will not ignore, in his visit to Cutch, this unquestionable shortcoming of his wanderlustful highness's administration. And if he would not that the people of Cutch, through sheer despair at the continued and unmitigated indifference to their representations, at studied and almost deliberate disloyalty to the real interests of the people of the province, should take the bit in their mouth, as the people of Baroda are reported to be thinking of doing; if he would not that they embark on a policy of Passive Resistance, which is bound to end—not in a beacon-light beckoning the rest of India to the Land of Promise, but in a ghastly, blasting, and blistering failure, which can only exasperate those that fail and make callous those that succeed,—Mahatmaji must realise his own full responsibility in his forthcoming visit to Cutch, and obtain, to the best of his incomparable powers of persuasion, some assurance, some guarantee that the long, long night of indifference and misrule will soon be over, and that the people of Cutch may reasonably hope for a new and prosperous age to dawn upon them.

THE COUNCIL TRILEMMA.

As a counter-blast to the explanation of the Swaraj party in the Bombay Legislative Council, an apology has been issued by the non-Brahmin loyalists—an apology far more unsatisfactory to the younger band of non-Brahmin patriots outside the Council, than to the Swarajists within it. The Swarajists act as standing opposition in the Council, quite willing to undertake the full and integral responsibility of administration; but their constitutional function has been abused by an adventitious body of pro-official bed-warmers. It is absurd to characterise the resentment of Swarajists as childish pique if only for the reason that they have taught the group of opportunists that without their help they are doomed to subserviency in the Council. Parodies, distasteful to the Government and the two parties, may be furnished by the outside critic. The point now worthy of notice is that the Swarajists and the non-Brahmins have issued their explanations while the Government who have profited by the dissension are observing stolid silence. Why do they not give out a communique dwelling upon the inwardness of their patronising opportunism and reconciling their incitement of trouble with the pledges offered by them in March last? We regard the conduct of Government as wrong and disorderly. The Swaraj party has explained that their resentment is due to breach of faith on the part of Government who are treating their loyalist retinue as an easy pawn in the game. The non Brahmin rump, conscious of their error, maintain that their opposition to the mere introduction of private bills is based on the intrinsic merit of measures. Between these two parties, who mutually are not in opposition, the Government keep the dignity of silence, wisely we think from their own stand-point. If they have an explanation it would be treasured as a memorial to Sir Maurice Hayward's ingenuity

Why did the Swarajists take a didactic course and risk the sure break-down of proceedings to the surprise, we hope, of the "Times of India" which deemed such result impossible? We are not sorry for the egregious trilemma which brought proceedings to an abrupt end. Its origin is due to the reckless opportunism and bad faith of the Government who in March last solemnly asseverated their intention of allowing private bills at the first stage. When the amendments of Standing Orders were on the tapis, Sir Maurice Hayward gave the following explanation:—

"There won't really be any practical difficulty in the matter. It will rest with the honourable member who wants to get leave to introduce the Bill, to explain it briefly and in ordinary language which we can all understand and then I trust, Sir, that the convention will be established of giving permission to introduce any Bill which is not on the very face of it an unreasonable and impossible measure. It is the practice of this side of the House not to object to the mere introduction. We recognise that it is due to honourable members to be permitted to introduce any Bill which is *prima facie* not absolutely unreasonable to introduce and to put it before the House and let the House vote on it and decide whether they want it or not."

The Opposition trusted the genuineness of the assurance. The Government bound themselves by a certain convention upon which the Opposition relied. We would amplify the excerpt with a reference to the hot protestation of the Government on 19th March 1925. Here is the passage from the minutes:—

> Mr. M. R. Jayakar:—"I say therefore that until that convention is established, and until Government benches give us a solemn assurance in this behalf, because after all they generally oppose the introduction of these private bills . . . .
> Government Members: No, no.
> Mr. M. R. Jayakar: Generally they do; I say that with my experience of the House. It is generally they that do it . . . .
> Sir Maurice Hayward: No.

The Council had every right to be satisfied with that resounding No. The Government, however, forgot their obligations when Mr. P. G. Joshi sought leave to introduce his Local Boards Bill. It proposed a small innovation "prima facie not absolutely unreasonable." It suggested an educational qualification for voters; and we see nothing of monstrous cannibalism in such a proposal It is unmanly, we assume, to throw up a barrage of women and children in war-fare. In their opposition the Bombay Government were, however, protected by an advance-line of the politically infirm belonging to their own family-circle. They defeated the motion and demonstrated the worth of their assurances and their chivalry.

We regret the deadlock, but we are not surprised at the reserve of Government while the Swarajists and the non-Brahmins exchange compliments and fight without a side-glance at the common provocation that sets them by the ears. The non-Brahmins have discovered that without the aid of Swarajists they have no power whatever of carrying a beneficial measure in the teeth of vested interests. The Swarajists undertook the drastic course because milder persuasion failed to carry conviction. According to their manifesto, the Swarajists think highly of the dignity and prestige of the Council, and they have not confessed to its farcical possibilities in any light spirit. The least the Government should have done was to keep neutral when Mr. Joshi's bill was introduced; honourably they should have observed the obligation of bestowing it attention. They did not do either, but performed a complete sommersault and produced a non-official difference which was really against their presumption of illicit dictatorship. Is the Council to be considered such a farce as to enable the Government to give an assurance one day and violate it the next? The Government may be in a position to argue the point, if not to explain their conduct which is palpably indefensible.

Notes of the Day.

More Advice.

The mill-owners of Bombay have been the recipients of much advice, and the "Statesman" hearing about the deputation to the Viceroy has volunteered sage counsel. The trouble, it would seem, is not due to the excise duty or world-depression or Blackettian exchange or Japanese competition. The mill-industry is being ruined because the mill-owners have not the decency to employ more Europeans. The suggestion of the "Statesman" is venomously compact:—

> "A reasonable question which the mill-owners should be prepared to discuss with the Government is how far their present plight is due to the Indianization of the management of the mills. The contrast between conditions in the Bombay cotton industry and the jute industry on this side of India is rather too glaring to be ignored."

If jute were not a monopoly, the jute industry of Calcutta would be singing at a crisis of world-competition. The contrast between the cotton industry and the jute industry is grotesque, but the latter has the advantage of foreign proprietorship in a regime of foreign capitalism. No excise duty there. It is not inconceivable that after the ruin of the cotton industry or after its cheap acquisition by foreign syndicates, the excise duty would be taken away; and justice done to India! The jute-magnates are so powerful that Government dare not raise the duty on a monopoly-export, let alone exact a capital levy like the cotton excise duty. The Bombay industry employs 500 Europeans, but, according to the hint of the "Statesman", we should treble them for its rescue. Then there will be efficiency and the cumulative recovery of profits. Let the mill-owners take note of the suggestion of British outdoor relief and incidentally realise the folly of Indianization!

Pietist as Libertine.

Personal biography and character-sketching are so much in vogue that new artists have to dip into scandal for the arresting of attention. Strachy startled the world by his revelations of Victoria the Good. The custom now is to be unsparing and downright, to hammer at the feet of clay. False reputations suffer. A remarkable disclosure of Gladtsone's life was recently ventured by Captain Peter Wright, a competent sketcher, in his "Portraits and Criticisms." In one passage he wrote as follows about Gladstone, the favourite model of Churchianity in England:—

> ". . Gladstone, who founded the great tradition since observed by many of his followers and successors with such pious fidelity, in public to speak the language of the highest and strictest principle, in private to pursue and possess ever sort of woman."

The meaning is quite at variance with the popular conception of Gladstone, solid, pious, and exceedingly domesticated. The insinuation stirred the wrath of Lord Gladstone and his brother who as inheritors of the great name gave the following elegant reply to the author:—

> Mr. Peter Wright:—Your garbage about Mr. Gladstone in "Portraits and Criticisms" has come to our knowledge. You are a liar. Because you slander a dead man you are a coward. And because you think that the public will accept inventions from such as you you are a fool. GLADSTONE.

Thus a Peer could be as outspoken, if less superfluous, than a navvy.

Gladstone and Russia.

Captain Peter Wright was not to be stunned by epithets. He acknowledged the compliment and gave a reply of mature repetition containing the following passage:—

> "I attribute to Mr. Gladstone the character of a hypocrite in matters of sex. I have evidence of his conduct as good as any that exists about events in the past. I wrote what I did write, on the authority of the late Lord Milner. To use Milner's own phrase, Mr. Gladstone was "governed by his seraglio." This foible had considerable political effects. One affair turned Mr. Gladstone from being a friend of Turkey and an enemy of Russia, as he was in the fifties, into being a friend of Russia and an enemy of Turkey, as he was in the eighties.
>
> Mr. Gladstone's hypocritical character (which in no way detracts from his merits as a public financier) is the common, though it may not be the official, reputation of him that has descended to us."

The "common" reputation of Mr. Gladstone will come as a surprise and Lord Gladstone met it by challenging the detractor to prove the lapses of the defunct statesman; which Mr. Wright declines to do thinking the case as difficult of ocular proof as that divagations of Parnell. Of Gladstone and Parnell he has more to say.

Was he a Hypocrite?

Many a man's reputation rests on what is never known about him. Was Gladstone one of that sort, sublime in the security of external pietism? It would seem that the esoteric credit of the great statesman was not particularly good. Captain Wright remarks:—

> "This contemporary reputation is strikingly confirmed by the circumstances of the Parnell case as we now know them. Gladstone not only connived at Parnell's illicit relations with Mrs. O'Shea, but utilised them for his own political purposes. Parnell's sin was Gladstone's opportunity. As soon as the misconduct was made known and public in divorce proceedings Gladstone was the foremost in denouncing its immorality.
>
> This hypocrisy in the case of another is more heinous than any hypocrisy in the case of himself. Strong temptation might excuse his own departure from his own avowed principles; no such excuse can be found in the case of another. Knowing he could commit the greater offence, I do not find it difficult to believe he could commit the smaller."

Is history a fable and popular renown a chimera? Captain Wright does not seem to have aired secret estimates for the fun of the thing. There is little trace of irresponsibility in him and if there is any truth in his re-valuation of Gladstone, it shows how distorted contemporary judgment may be of great personalities.

BOMBAY COUNCIL CRISIS.

SPECTRE OF COMMUNALISM.

I.

(By our Special Representative.)

Bagehot somewhere observes that the best cure for an admiration for the House of Lords is to go and look at it. The same prescription may be confidently recommended to those who cherish some honest illusion about the utility of the reformed Councils as a lever of national evolution. The Bombay Legislative Council ended last week in a fiasco. It broke up abruptly in a tumult of discontent and indignation; and it reduced the legislature to a state of chaos and political anaemia. To the public outside casting its glances towards Simla, the Swarajist gesture at Poona may come as a complete surprise. Yet the quiet withdrawal of the Nationalist members is the culmination of a series of events which taken together indicate a continuous stream of tendency running through governmental policy during the last year and a half. Its significance ought not to be ignored if the Congress is to be a live political institution.

Gandhism and George-Lloydism.

For the ominous fact which stares one in the face to-day is the impotence of nationalist forces as against the phenomenal outburst of communalism. With the extinction of Non-Co-operation has disappeared the one force which served to unify the divergent elements by providing a national ideal; its sequence has brought about not merely political stagnation, but communal dissensions. Gandhism, on the other hand, stimulated communal self-consciousness which to the acquisitive interests of the communities seemed a rare opportunity for a scramble for privileges and concessions and favours. Now the Swarajist entry ino the Councils coincided with this fissiparous tendency encouraged, in turn, by the decline of the national movement; that perhaps is partly the reason why in almost all provincial Councils, except the Central Provinces and perhaps Bengal, communalism impedes and thwarts progressive forces at every point. Nor can the various Governments be acquitted of all responsibility in the matter. In Bombay, for example, the Government of Sir George Lloyd, not to mention the ex-Governor himself, carefully fostered the growth of communal feeling for purposes of political disintegration. The return of the Swarajists from the majority of territorial constituencies in this Presidency made the clever bureaucracy fall back upon communal sections as useful counter-weights against the nationalist opposition. Mr. Jadhav and Mr. Gulam Hussain are the political children of George-Lloydism impelled by the desire of check-mating the Swarajist onslaught. Necessity is the mother of invention. That, I think, is the explanation for the greater impotence of progressive forces in the present legislature as compared with the last. And the theory which attributes it either to the Swarajist policy or the mishandling of the situation within the Councils by the Swarajist leader is either prompted by their partisanship or mere personal pique.

Pax Brittanica or Swarajists?

This phenomenon of communal blocs counteracting the Nationalist group, the Anglo-Indian concludes, is an unsolicited and valuable testimonial to the benificence and justice of "Pax Brittanica." The Nationalist with equal vehemence retorts that it is merely a proof of the policy of "divide et imperia" which from Rome onwards all ruling oligarchies, particularly if alien, have to pursue to disorganise and defeat their subjects. The third party interest in fomenting jealousies and rivalries between indigenous sections is so patent that it is idle to deny its strength. Yet there is a modicum of truth in the bureaucratic analysis; for if even the backward communities felt the humiliation of appealing to a foreign power against their own—let us grant oppressive—countrymen, if they relied more on the goodwill of their compatriots than the interested benevolence of others, communalism would lose its anti-national aspect.

It is not an ideal State which thrives not on the consent but the moral weaknesses

(Continued on page 8).

CONSTITUTION MAKING.

LIBERALS TO DRAFT A SCHEME

FEDERATION MEETING AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16.

A meeting of the Council of the Indian National Federation was held to-day at the Indian Association hall when a large number of members including Sir P. C. Mitter, Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari and representatives from Bombay, the United Provinces, and the Central Provinces besides several notable visitors were present. In the absence of the President, Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru took the Chair. In opening the proceedings, the President delivered a feeling speech touching the death of Sir Surendranath Banerjea. Resolutions were passed offering condolence at the death of Mr. C. R. Das and Sir Surendranath Banerjea which were put from the Chair. A number of letters were read by the General Secretary from members who could not attend, including Dr. Paranjpye Sir Siva Swamy Iyer and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad. It is understood that these communications dwelt principally on the chances of the possibilities of unity of all parties

The Council debated for over two hours on the speech of Lord Birkenhead and passed an elaborate resolution expressing great disappointment at the utterance, urging that the recommendation of the minority of the Muddiman Committee should be accepted and that steps should be taken without any loss of time to put the constitution of India on a permanent basis and at the same time affirming the Council's conviction that the constitution, however unsatisfactory it might be should be worked to the best advantage of the country and deprecating indiscriminate obstruction. The Council further recorded a strong disapproval of Lord Birkenhead's opinion regarding the Indianisation of the Army and the future of the Civil services as being incompatible with the basic idea of responsible Government.

OUTRAGEOUS ANTI-INDIAN BILLS.

The Council, also, recorded its indignant protest against outrageous anti-Indian bill lately introduced in the South African Parliament and called upon the Government of India to stand up in defence of the rights of India, and take retaliatory action. The Council recorded its support to the resolution of Sir D. P. Sarbadhikari who will move in the Council of State recommending the setting up of a Convention consisting of elected members of the legislature and representatives of public bodies for framing a constitution for India. The Council instructed its Committee to draft a scheme and submit its report by November next. The Council also urged that the cotton excise duty should be immediately abolished in view of the present straitened circumstances of the mill industry. The meeting lasted more than four and a half hour.

BANDRA'S TRIBUTE TO SIR SURENDRANATH

(From our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Aug. 16.

At the Special General Meeting of the Bandra Municipality held on Tuesday evening on the motion of Mr. G. M. Gupte seconded by Mr. Peter D'Souza (pleader) a resolutions paying a tribute to late Sir Surendranath was passed unanimously in solemn silence, all the members, including the Collector of Bombay Suburban District, Standing:—

The latter part of the proposition that the meeting he adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of Sir Surendranath was lost by 12 against 10 and the debate on the administration report was resumed. After Dr. Dias' feeble and futile attempt to defend the present administration and a renewed vigorous attack by Mr. Leo Rodrigues and other members of the popular party the meeting was again adjourned by the President.

PARSI REGRET AT SIR SUREN'S DEATH.

The following resolution was passed by the Council of the Parsi Central Association at its meeting held on Thursday last:—"The Council of the Parsi Central Association express their deep feeling of regret at the death of Sir Bannerjea, Bengal's great political leader and once one of the leaders of the whole politicl movement in India. Sir S. N. Bannerjea was one of the founders of the Indian National Congress, and an indefatigable worker in the uplift of the masses of this country who will remember their ideal patriot for many long years to come as one of India's greatest sons."

RANGOON UNIVERSITY BUILDING.

RANGOON, Aug. 15.

A Government resolution is published on the report of the University Buildings' Committee appointed to make recommendations to Government. The committee discussed on the 5th February estimates of the cost of buildings and equipment received from authorities of the University and constituent colleges providing for the total expenditure of 123 lakhs. The committee held that the information supplied and the time at its disposal was insufficient to enable it to go thoroughly into the requirements of the University and considered that the task should be left to the Buildings Trust. It further recorded certain views of which the local Government.

CHANG-TSO-LIN.

MUKDEN WAR LORD DEAD

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Peking.—An unconfirmed rumour says that the Mukden War lord Marshal Chang-Eso-lin died on Friday.—Reuter.

CHANG-TSO-LIN.

The Mukden war-lord who is reported to be dead.

Chang Tso-lin was the Tuchun or military governor of Manchuria and during the past decade had taken a prominent part in shaping the destinies of the Chinese Republic. The Tuchuns, as is well-known, are practically masters of their provinces, their allegiance to the Central Government at Peking being, in most cases, nominal. Marshal Chang belonged to the "Anfu" or pro-Japanese Party, which was opposed to the Chihli Party. Though before the outbreak of Civil War last year Chang had, conjointly with General Wu Pei-fu, the Yangtsze war lord, conspired to overthrow Marshal Tuan Chi-Jui, the Premier, in last year's struggle he and Wu found themselves opposed to each other, the former espousing the cause of Tuan and the latter opposing it and seeking to uphold the Central Government at Peking under the Presidentship of Marshal Tsao Kun. At a critical moment the Christian General Feng rallied to the side of Chang, with the consequence that Wu's forces got demoralised and dispersed and Wu himself had to flee for safety. Chang and Feng succeeded towards the end of last year in dethroning Tsao Kun and putting in power, once again, Tuan at the head of a "Provisional Government," with the title of "Chief Executive." This Government was supported by the late Dr. Sun-Yat Sen also. It is this Government that is functioning to-day at Peking. In the death of Marshal Chang the existing Government loses one of its strongest pillars.

"1001 NIGHTS."

UNEARTHING OF ANCIENT PERSIAN MS

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Berlin.—It is reported from Leningrad that the reorganisation of the state library there has resulted in the unearthing of an ancient Persian manuscript which an orientalist of the Soviet Academy of Sciences declares is the first manuscript original version of "The Thousand and one Nights" about 1,800 years old.—Reuter.

PRINCE'S TOUR.

SHORE ENTERTAINMENTS.

Montevideo.—The Prince of Wales departed to-day for Buenos Aires on board H. M. S. the "Curlew" escorted by the Uruguayan Naval Squadron.—Reuter.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Buenos Aires.—An elaborate and varied programme has been prepared and all business will be suspended this afternoon on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales. Much money has been spent on wonderfull decorated streets. H. M. S. "Curley" will be received with a salute from the Argentine Navy.—Reuter.

KHOJAS OF PATRI.

M. SHAUKATALI'S APPEAL.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 17.

Maulana Saukat Ali wires:—

I consider it my duty to invite the attention of all our public Nationalist workers who tour round in Gujerat and Kathiawar to see that our Khoja brothers scattered in small numbers in villages are not molested there. The ignorant Kolis of Patri village nearly killed the Khojas Mooku and another Khoja as they suspected that a Koli child was taken away by them to be killed and eaten with rice. The "Jamatkhana" was searched and nothing was found there. After the event the body of the child was found in a field and it looked as if the body had been kept long under water. The police is investigating the case and true facts would soon be found but it is very unjust and unfair that these innocent and peace loving people should be boycotted and ill treated. I think it is my duty to help these brothers of ours they suffer at the hands of both Hindus and Moslems and our Congress and Khilafat and other Nationalists when they go to villages on business should tell the villagers of the wrong they do.

FLOODS IN JAPAN.

HEAVY DAMAGES ESTIMATED

NUMEROUS CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Tokio.—A telegram from Nagoya says that floods have caused a serious damage, and many buildings have been destroyed. The damage is estimated at ten million yen. It is believed that there have been numerous casualties.—Reuter.

Nagoya is a city in Japan with a population of 288,639 and noted for its porcelain manufactures.)

GUMTI RISING.

FLOOD APPREHENDED IN LUCKNOW

LUCKNOW, Aug. 17.

The river Gumti, on either side of which the city of Lucknow lies, is rising rapidly and flood is apprehended. Reports have been received here that some villages in Gonda and Bahraich districts are already under water. Part of the town of Balrampur in Gonda District is reported to be under water for the last four days. No loss of life has hitherto been reported.—A.P.

RELIEF TO LAHORE PEOPLE.

NO FURTHER RISE IN RAVI.

LAHORE, Aug. 17.

Much to the relief of the villagers and the inhabitants of Lahore there was no further rise in the water in the Ravi and the flood subsided considerably yesterday, but the fields between Sahadara and Lahore are still under water and it will be several days before they become dry. The municipal water works pumping station is still under water and not in working condition and consequently the city continues to be without any pipe water and considerable difficulty is being experienced by the people.—A.P.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

SWARAJISTS VOTE WITH MUSLIMS.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 17.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council six non-official bills were introduced and many resolutions were discussed.

There was much opposition from Mahomedans when Dr. Moreno introduced a bill to make provision for protection and maintenance of Rahmini Brahmini bulls by the local authorities. The Oppositionists apprehended that it would lead to ill-feeling between Hindus and Mahomedans. The motion, though supported by non-official Europeans, was opposed by Mahomedans and Swarajist Hindus and was negatived.

The Council carried two resolutions, one urging the extension of provisions of the Mussalman Wakf Act to Bengal and the other granting a loan of Rs. 5,000,000 for the development of the port of Chittagong.—A.P.

A CAMBAY GRIEVANCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

CAMBAY, August 17.

Lately, trouble has arisen in Cambay State on account of a dispute between Sunni Mussalmans and Dawoodi Bohras in Cambay city regarding right of way to the Durgah in the Sunni Kabrastan. Bohras took carriages right through the Kabrastan up to the Dargah passing over the graves, old and fresh, which the Sunnis objected to. Then a compromise was arrived at but at the cost of the Sunnis' right of going to the Dargah. Bohras now claim it to be a Dargah of their Pir and had locked it. Sunnis claim only a right to free access into the Dargah to say Fateha (prayer) and to place flowers on the graves. This inherent right of all Muslims is flatly denied by the Bohras. So the State apprehending danger to public peace has attached the Dargah. The State has not fixed separate timings for these two sections of the Muslims to visit the Dargah, if they so wish. On the 4th and 5th instant there was the "Oras" of the Pir and the Sunnis duly performed it, but the Bohras abstained from it, on the ground that the Sunnis had entered the Dargah.

Before the "Oras" day the State apprehending danger to public peace, arrested one Syed Vasalmian Mangroli, a leader of the Sunnis, but the people in very large numbers of all the castes gathered and demanded his release. Fortunately, better counsels prevailed and he was released within two hours and so nothing untoward has happened.

Dawoodi Bohras are very rich and influential people, whereas the Sunnis of Cambay are so very poor that there is hardly anybody among them earning Rs. 50 a month.

The Collector of Kaira district who is also the Political Agent of Cambay State has visited Cambay to inquire into matters at first hand and it is hoped matters will now improve.

MOROCCAN SITUATION.

ABDUL KARIM'S FORCES

DESERTIONS REPORTED.

PARIS, August 17.

A message from Madrid says that desertions are becoming frequent among Abdel Karim's forces. One tribe which suffered heavily from French air raids is reported to have killed its chiefs and fled to the mountain and, Abdel Karim's regulars have been sent to punish it.—Reuter.

RIFFIANS' FORMATION OF NEW GROUPS

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Paris.—When Marshal Petain arrives in Morocco whither he embarks from Marseilles on 18th August, Marshal Lyautey will leave Morocco to undergo a cure at Vichy.

A communique from Fez reports the formation of new groups of Riffi to the north of Zaidour following the Riffian dispersal to the north of Wezzan.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI COTTON STRIKE.

INCREASE IN WAGES NEEDED FOR RESUMPTION OF WORK.

SHANGHAI, August 17.

At a meeting of the General Labour Union to-day, the Chairman stated that the agreement signed last week providing for resumption of work in the Japanese cotton mills has not satisfied the workers. After discussion it was decided that the operatives should not return to work unless *inter alia* wages were increased by ten per cent.—Reuter.

POSTAL EMPLOYEES STRIKE.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 17.

Nearly one thousand postal employees comprising clerks, sorters, postmen and coolies struck this morning, demanding substantial increase in wages, recognition of the Employees' Union, shorter hours, payment for overtime, gratuity of a year's pay after every ten years, immunity of the strike leaders' right to demand abolition and rejection of unequal treatment and guarantee that foreigners will not be employed after 1926.—Reuter.

NO REASON TO DESPAIR.

SWARAJIST LOSS IN MADRAS ELECTIONS.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Aug. 17.

One out of the three seats in the Madras Corporation for which elections were held on Saturday last went to the Swarajist candidate while the other two seats were captured by the sitting members who belong to the Ministerial group. There is no cause for disappointment when one takes into consideration the fact that at Tondiarpet Division in which the Congress Swarajist candidate was very narrowly defeated by 27 votes a reign of terror reigned supreme two days prior to the election when a peaceful band of Congressmen who went round in a procession along the streets of the division were brutally assaulted by a hired band of men with lathis and crowbars resulting in serious injuries to many people. There have been some arrests made in this connection and the accused have been released on bail. It is also alleged that there had been a good deal of false personification and from what one hears in connection with the election in this division. The last word has not been said on it. At Egmore also every attempt was made to mislead the illiterate voters by means of big posters into believing that Swarajism was nothing short of Brahmin Raj. In addition to this it is stated that an I.M.S. officer was busy taking several nurses to the polling both while he had himself absolutely no vote to give. This success seems to have put courage in the heart of the "Justicites" and I am reliably informed that Mr. O. Thanilachalam Chetty, the President who was defeated in his own division and two others will be set up for the remaining three seats.

TWO "JUSTICE" PARTY MEN RETURNED.

MADRAS, Aug. 17.

The ballot papers of last Saurday's elections for three more seats of the Municipal Corporation were scrutinised this morning and resulted in the sitting members being returned for all the three seats. Of the successful candidates two belong to the "Justice" party and one to the "Swarajya" party. Results are as follows:—

EGMORE DIVISION.

Mr. Sundara Rao (Justice) 632 votes.
Dr. Lakshmipathi (Swarajist) 478 votes

TONDIARPET DIVISION.

Natarnja Mudal (Justice 307 votes.
Adikesavulu Naicker (Swarajist) 290 votes.

KOTHWAL BAZAAR DIVISION.

Sriramulu Naidu (Swarajist) 331 votes.
Rangiah Naidu (Justice) 92 votes.

The contestants in the last division were two brothers.—A. P.

SURPRISING TURN.

AKALI SITUATION

AFFAIRS OF GURDWARA KEHAR SAHIB.

AMRITSAR, Aug. 17.

Contrary to expectations the Akali situation seems to take a different turn.

Considerable sensation has been caused by what has taken place at Gurdwara Kehar Sahib in Sheikhupura District. Sometime ago the Mahant or custodian of the Shrine had obtained a decree from the courts for the restoration of the possession of the place to himself from the Akalis who were, of late, managing it. Recently, the Mahant applied for the execution of that decree and attempts for its execution have disturbed the local Akalis and their leaders are sitting in conclave discussing the matter. It is learnt that Sardar Tara Singh, M.L.C., who had played such a prominent part in the passage of the Gurdwara Act was busy conversing with his Akali friends and others trying to mature up the settlement of the trouble. His recent visit to Simla has not, it appears, improved matters in any way and the Government has looked for the proposed undertaking being given by the Akali prisoners only in vain.

The Akali leaders in Amritsar are indignant over such a release, which they call as humiliating. Apart from that they express their inability to pledge themselves to refrain from direct action, at any rate, they seem to have lost all hope and have regarded peace as impossible. Under the present circumstances and in the face of such conditions being imposed to the settlement of the Gurdwara problem without the Akali leaders being released, they consider the Gurdwara Act to be unworkable and that being the case the abandonment of direct action goes to the background. They, however, rejoice that the Jaito affair which had cost them lot of men, money and energy is satisfactorily settled and may thus help them in launching a campaign at some place of advantage to themselves. The Executive Committee of the S.G.P.C. is holding its meeting to-day and opinion in the meeting which is in camera indefinitely adverse to such a settlement. The affairs of Gurdwara Kehar Sahib form another matter for immediate consideration and much anxiety.—A.P.

CONCENTRATE ON SELF-RULE

RELEASED SIKH LEADER'S ADVICE.

LAHORE, Aug. 17.

Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar who was released from Mianwali jail on Saturday after five years' imprisonment, reached Lahore on Sunday. A large number of Sikhs, local Akali Jathas and a number of Congressmen were present at the station to receive him. In the evening there was a meeting at Badli Sahib where he was entertained by local Akalis after which he address a big Dewan when he said that Sikhs should not think that the Gurdwara Act had given them everything. Their Gurdwaras will not be free and none of the communities in India will have any liberty unless the whole country was free from foreign domination. Their whole aim, therefore, should be to make their best efforts to attain self-rule in their own country.—A.P.

PANIPAT TENSION

HINDU CITIZENS' DISCONTENT.

(From a Correspondent.)

PANIPAT, Aug. 17.

The situation at Panipat remains unchanged. A complete hartal of the Hindu shops continues for the last seventeen days. The Hindus are firm in their demands for an impartial enquiry and the suspension of the Tahsildar. No assurance worth, the name has yet been given by higher authorities as to the appointments of an imperial enquiry and a commission and their safety in case the Hindus open shops, nor has any step been taken against the local officials responsible for the tragedy. The Musalman leaders are pouring fin. The Hindus have told them that they would only give their statement if a joint Hindu Muslim impartial enquiry commission was appointed. The Hindu Sabha enquiry is vigorously proceeding to find out those who have been reported missing from different villages since the Muharram incident. Up till now only five have been traced. The local Hindus have requested His Excellency the Governor of Punjab through the Deputy Commissioner to receive their deputation on his ensuing visit to Panipat on the 26th instant. Dr. Parasram is also investigating on behalf of the Provincial Congress Committee, Punjab.

PANIPAT AND HINDU LEADERS.

SIMLA August 15.

Mr. Abdul Haye, M.L.A., of Ludhiana in a long statement to the press after visiting Panipat supports the official version fully and pays tribute to the manner in which the situation was handled and a grave disaster averted. He condemns the Hindu leaders' version which had done an incalculable harm to Hindu-Muslim unity and to the cause of nationalism.—A. P.

CALBE ITEM.

Rome.—A telegram from Amboyna (Molucca Islands) says that Di Pinedo has arrived there. He is staying there for three days owing to bad weather.—Reuter.

ASSEMBLY PRESIDENTSHIP.

PATEL VS RANGACHARIAR.

BRISK CANVASSING IN SIMLA

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 17.

To-day, a very large number of the members of the Assembly arrived, including Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Patel, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Mr. Shanmukam Chetty, while Mr. Rangachariar reached here two days ago. The only topic of conversation among them is the contest for the Presidentship, which Sir Frederick Whyte will according to the statute vacate to a non-official to be elected by the Assembly itself. Mr. Patel is the Swaraj Party's nominee; Mr. Rangachariar, the present Deputy President, is a candidate of the Independents while Dewan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao (also Independent) will also stand, provided he is assured of sufficient number of votes. Brisk canvassing is proceeding among the members, various factors coming into play. It is guessed that Government votes will be thrown solidly in favour of Mr. Rangachariar while the Mahomedan votes will be somewhat divided between Mr. Rangachariar and Mr. Patel. The report that Mr. Venkatapathi Raju will stand for the presidentship will not prove correct. The contest is, therefore, very likely between Mr. Patel and Mr. Rangachariar. Both Mr. Motilal Nehru and Mr Jinnah had a conversation this evening regarding the presidential election, which will form the first subject for discussion in the Independent Party meeting on the 19th and in the Swaraj Party meeting on the 20th after the Viceroy's speech. For the moment the question of election of President has eclipsed all other burning topics of the day, but the 22nd of August will decide the issue and pave the way for discussion of Lord Reading's speech and the attitude to be adopted in regard to various Government proposals. The night of the 22nd will, however, be the occasion for many farewell speeches to Sir Frederick Whyte, who has so successfully and fairly impartially and with great dignity conducted the deliberations of the Legislative Assembly for last five years. I understand that the Swarajists have accepted the invitation to that night dinner that will be given by the Civilian members of the Viceroy's Executive Council at Hotel Cecil. I further understand that a proposal is afoot among the non-officials to erect a permanent memorial to Sir Federick Whyte as a tribute to his services as the first Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. What form the memorial will take will be made known at the dinner on the 22nd night.

The Joint Committee on the Succession Bill discussed to-day for several hours and adjourned to a subsequent day when the report will be prepared and the bill, as amended will be presented to Government for circulation among members. We can, therefore, expect this bill to be discussed early in the session. The proposals of Mr. Sethna discussed in this connection have, I gather, been greatly modified while the proposal of Sir Arthur Froom has been accepted in the main.

GOVERNMENT AND SWARAJISTS.

REPORTED OFFER OF NEW CONCESSIONS.

The "Daily Herald" published the following in mail week:—

It was reported in London last night that the Government has decided to open informal negotiations with the Indian Swarajists.

Lord Reading it is believed, will, on returning to India, confer with the Swarajist leaders and will make them an offer of

(i) Full provincial autonomy;

(ii) A Round Table Conference to consider the problems of the central Government.

In return the Swarajists would be asked to abandon non-co-operation and to stop all agitation against British rule.

If they were to accept and an agreement were reached the King would go out to India during the winter to hold a Durbar in the new Delhi.

Two months ago Mr. St. Nihal Singh, in one of his articles told readers of the "Daily Herald" that there would very likely be a Durbar at Delhi, and he pointed out how enormous the cost would be—to India.

INDEPENDENT PARTY MEMBERS' MEETING.

SIMLA, Aug. 17.

It is understood that there will be a meeting of the Independent Party of the Legislative Assembly on the 19th instant.—A. P.

MAHATMAJI'S VISIT TO CUTCH.

(From a Correspondent.)

ANJAR, Aug. 15.

Various questions connected with the forthcoming visit of Mahatmaji to Cutch will be decided at a meeting of the reception Committee to be held at Anjar on Tuesday at 4 p.m. All Cutchies are invited to attend.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA (BOMBAY.)

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India (Bombay) was held on Monday, Mr. F. C. Annesley, of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., presiding.

Directors' Report for the half year ending 30th June, 1925.

In moving the adoption of the Directors' Report for the half-year ending 30th June, 1925, the President in the couse of his speech said: .

During the year which has elapsed since the last annual general meeting, the usual period of financial stringency was not so severe nor so prolonged as in the year previous. This is borne out by the fact that the average Bank rate for the half-year just concluded is 6.585 per cent. as against 8.05 per cent. for the corresponding period of the previous year. It was therefore not necessary for the Bank to strengthen its resources by borrowing from the Government of India to the full extent of the powers laid down in the Paper Currency Act, Rs. 4 crores remaining unborrowed even when pressure for money was greatest, and the Bank rate never rose above 7 per cent. as against 9 per cent. during the previous year when the full amount permissible was borrowed.

In regard to Currency, you are no doubt aware that it is expected that at an early date a notification will be issued giving the constitution of the Commission which is to sit and investigate the very vexed question of Indian Currency and Exchange and also the terms of reference thereto. I do not therefore think that any remarks on the subject of Exchange will be called for from me. It may, however, interest many of you to know—that the value of the imports of Bullion for the financial year ended 31st March last reached the colossal figure of 98.42 crores. These imports to a great extent offset the large excess of exports over imports of merchandise and together with the large Government remittances during the same period amounting to Rs. 45.30 crores prevented Exchange from rising unduly.

You will notice from the Report the number of new Branches already opened in order to carry out the undertaking to Government to open 100 new Branches within five years. It may interest you to know that the total number of Branches, Sub-Agencies and Pay Offices of the three Presidency Banks at the time of the amalgamation was 64 and that 87 Branches and 16 Sub-Agencies and Pay Offices have been opened since the amalgation. At the date of the amalgamation the number of Branches, etc., under the management of Indians was 10 only. At 31st of July this year, the total number of Branches, etc., under the management of Indians was 74. I trust you will consider this rate of progress of Indianisation satisfactory.

The Dividend is as usual at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum and a substantial allocation has been made to Reserves.

THE REPORT.

In the course of the Report of the Bank it was stated that with the Bank Rate at 6 per cent., when the half-year opened and money was in strong demand, it was soon found necessary to strengthen our Cash Resources by borrowing a further 2 crores (in January) from the Paper Currency Department against trade bills, the first 2 crores having been borrowed on 23rd December, 1924. The Bank Rate was raised to 7 per cent. as from the 22nd January, and pressure for money increasing a further 4 crores were borrowed from the Paper Currency Department in February. There was considerable tightness of money from then onwards until the end of April, when, indications of easier conditions becoming apparent, the Bank repaid 2 crores to Government, followed, as pressure subsided, by further repayments of 2 crores each on the 18th, 23rd, and 26th May respectively. The Bank Rate was reduced to 6 per cent. as from the 21st May and again reduced to 5 per cent. as from the 18th June.

The average rate for the half-year was 6.585 per cent. The net profits of the Bank for the half-year amounted to Rs. 69,39,660-11-7 which with Rs. 12,58,213-12-7 brought forward from the half-year ended 31st December, 1924, made a total of Rs. 81,97,874-8-2. This sum the Governors of the Bank disposed of as follows:—

(1) In payment of a Dividend to the Shareholders at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum free of Income-Tax Rs. 45,00,000 (2) Transferred to Reserve Fund Rs. 10,000. (3) Transferred to Pension Funds Rs. 5,00,000. (4) Carried forward to the Profit and Loss Account of the current half-year Rs. 21,97,874-8-2. Total Rs. 81,97,874-8-2.

Since the publication of the Report for the half-year ended 31st December 1924, nine new Branches had been opened, viz., Ellore, Gaya Kasur, Khamgaon, Muzaffarnagar, Patna, Thana, Tirupur, and Wardha That left fifteen Branches to be opened before the 27th January, 1926 in accordance with their undertaking to Government to open one hundred new Branches within five years.

The Report was then adopted.

Mr. H. W. Hales of Messrs. Price Waterhouse Peat and Co., Calcutta, Mr. S. B. Billimoria of Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co., Bombay, and Mr. J. B. Stanley of Messrs. Lovelock and Lewis, Calcutta were elected Auditors for the ensuing year and their remuneration was fixed at Rs. 7,500 to each Auditor per each audit.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair and the staff of the Bank for excellent results.

SENSATIONAL CASE AT THANA.

FURTHER CROSS-EXAMINATION OF LIEUT. PATWARDHAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Aug. 17.

Lt. Patwardhan was further cross-examined to-day.

To a few questions witness replied: I do not remember whether to evade the decrees that might be passed in these suits I got the trust deed executed, I did not know while making the trust deed that the suits were filed. I don't remember whether I told my solicitors while executing the trust deed that I had borrowed Rs. 32,000 or 34,000. I don't remember anything just now whether I told my solicitors that I had signed a document promising to hand over the title deeds of Palghar land. I don't remember if at the time of the trust deed I owed Shambaand Manek Rs. 34,000. The second claim may be of Chowtal or some one else, but I don't remember exactly. I don't know who has the original of the trust deed. I did not enquire whether the original trust deed was with Hiralal solicitors. Shewde is my wife's brother. He is a pleader I can't say what practice he has. I do not remember and I don't think he said that I should make provision for my wife. I don't remember nor think that Shewde was the person to prepare and get executed Taide's mortgage deed. It may have been prepared by some pleader. I don't know who Mr. Shewde's practiced in Berar aswell as in Nagpur. I know Taide while I was in Berar. I sometimes stayed with Shewde at Berar. I don't know who introduced Taide to me. The mortgage deed was signed in Berar. I don't remember if I was present at the time of signing. I don't remember where I gave the cheque. I don't remember at whose house the deed was signed. I don't remember Shewde's house. (Shown document) I don't know where it was registered. I don't remember whether Shewde arranged about the mortgage loan and execution of document. I did believe that I had Rs. 15,000 in the Bank of India at the time I issued the cheque according to my arrangements. The whole arrangement was made by Mr. Bhave who said all money would be placed in the Bank by the time. A few days before the 25th September 1923 I went to Berar. Before I went to Berar I thought he must have paid me but I don't remember his having told me that he would place the money in the bank. Unless he had made these arrangements with me or my wife he could not go to Berar. I don't remember whether Mr. Bhave made these to my place or at his place. When Mr. Bhave told my wife I was there but I don't remember what Mr. Bhave said to my wife.

"I DON'T REMEMBER."

I don't remember to whom I handed over the cheque to the mortgagor or my wife. On return to Bombay I saw the manager. I can't say if it was Mr. Grey. I don't remember whether I asked the manager to accommodate me with a loan but first I asked whether Mr. Bhave had paid Rs. 15,000 and when I came to know Mr. Bhave had not paid he told me to go to Mr. Bhave. then I went with my wife. I asked him why he did not pay as promised. Mr. Bhave said the money was ready and we all came in motor to Thana. I did not beg and pray of him to help me with Rs. 15,000 (witness jumping up and looking at Mr. Ferreira shouted: "What do you mean by beg and begging. I did not beg at all. This is business.) I told him that on his promise I had issued a cheque and that he would put me down. I do not remember whether I told Mr. Bhave that Mr. Grey had refused to accomodate me. (Here Mr. Ferreira intimated to the Court that if witness' answers should render it necessary he would have to bring Mr. Grey as a witness). I don't remember whether I offered Mr. Grey the security of my Palghar land and not Taide's document of Rs. 20,000 as these were not mine. I did not tell Mr. Bhave at the time of executing the mortagge deed of Palghar lands that I had already made a trust deed in respect of that land, because he already knew all about it, and it was he who paid the money in respect of the trust deed, and under his advice it was executed. Mr. Bhave and Mr. Manek advised me about executing the trust deed and not Mr. Shewde, Mr. Shewde and Hiralal are mentioned in the trust deed as advisers but Shewde was not there and was not consulted before execution that is before inserting his name. (As this answer was being given witness was observed raising his right leg and resting the foot on the edge of the seat. He was promptly told to put his leg down, which he promptly did). Manek and Bhave advised me to make the trust deed. I don't remember why they advised me to execute the trust deed.

It being now about 5.20 p.m. it was decided to stop here for the day and Lieutenant Patwardhan in an undertone told the Magistrate he was confused and not feeling well.

His Worship: I can see you are confused. You make a statement and then you immediately say that you don't remember.

The autumn session of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council opened at Ranchi on Monday. Business of to-day's meeting was only formal. The election of President will be held on the 19th.—A.P.

All the various subcommittees under the Congress Reception Committee have been formed and deputations for enrolling members will go out shortly. Pandit Motilal Nehru passed through Cawnpore on Sunday on his way to Simla.—A.P.

EAST AND WEST.

THE RIFF STRUGGLE.

SUGGESTED PEACE TERMS.

APPEAL TO INDIAN MUSLIMS.

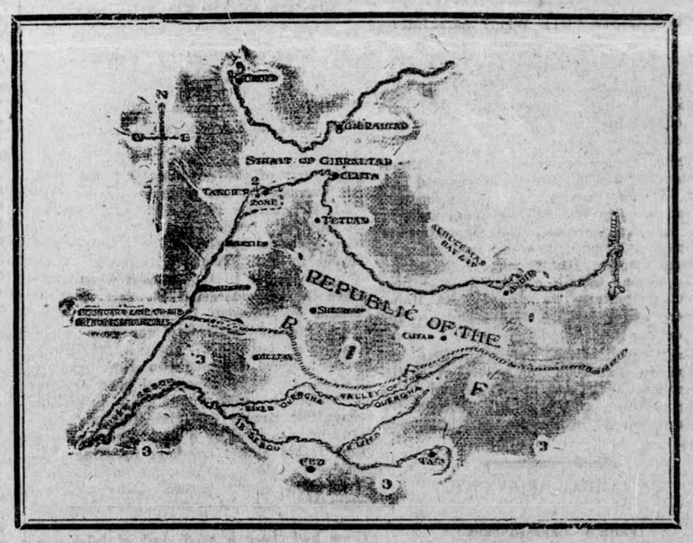
BY ARTUR FIELD.

LONDON, July 23.

The noble warriors of the Riff are not without sympathisers here. That is evident from the present efforts being made to set up a "Riff Committee." The promoters are Mr. C. F. Ryder, of Leeds, Captain Dixon Johnson, of Darlington and Dr. Griffin of London. They desired to secure the valuable co-operation of Capt. R. Gordon-Canning, who has been prominent in pro-Riffian Press propaganda, and who visited the Riff personally last winter. He came in touch with the Riff leader, Emir Muhammad bin Abdel Kerim, and says he has been able to remain in communication with the Riff Government ever since.

This co-operation may come about later, but at the moment Capt. Gordon-Canning is engaged in trying to secure agreement on acceptable draft terms of peace. In this useful work there may be items in the proposals which will not commend themselves to all. If, on the other hand, they are acceptable by the Riffis, that is all that we can trouble above. As these peace proposals have been sent to the Continental and American press, I am now giving them to your influential organ, with the object of the fullest possible discussion.

Captain R. Gordon-Canning, who was recently in touch with the Riff leader, Muhammad bin Abdul Kerim, has circulated to various journals on the Continent and in America an outline of terms of peace. He says that these submitted to the Riff leader had been expected to be rejected, and he remarks that they "do not appear to be of any great generosity." His own suggested terms, on the contrary, he considers fair to all parties and likely to be agreed to by Abdul Kerim. They recognise certain French and Spanish interests, and on that ground may be open to some objections; but if Abdul Kerim think those provisions harmless we should not ourselves raise any argument on the matter.



The Captain's outline of Peace Terms include the following points:—

1. Riff State to be recognised and guaranteed by the League, status like Afghanistan,—ruler to receive the title of Emir.

2. Sultan of Morocco to be recognised by Riff State as Amir-ul-Muminin, but "the Sultan at Fez has never been recognised as the temporal power over the Riff."

3. The north bank of the Ouergha (Werra) to form part of the southern boundary of Riff State. Larquiche, Arzila and Tetuan would be in the territories of the Riff State.

4. Spain to retain Ceuta, Melilla and the iron-mines south of Melilla.

5. Standing army to be allowed, numbers to be allotted by committee of experts; arms of excess members to be called in and retained by Riff State.

6. Riff would carry on no "Pan-Islamic" propaganda in French Protectorate.

7. No reparations.

8. Small loan granted (guaranteed?) by the League.

9. Economic development of the Riff.—Certain facilities should be granted Spain to lead this development, and certain rights granted Spanish subjects to trade in Ajdir, Larache and Tetuan. "France and Spain to co-operate and hold dominant interests in the Tangier-Fez Railway and Melilla-Taza if constructed."

It seems appropriate to pause here and express a respectful dubiety as to the last proposal. It hardly seems possible that so clever a ruler as Abdul Kerim could even desire the construction of lines so manifestly dangerous to his strategic position, but if in his opinion the business advantages would outweigh that consideration, it again seems strange that he should be willing to permit foreign control after the experience of its interpretaiton in other cases.

Captain Gordon Canning makes proposals for terms of an Armistice, the Franco-Spanish side to agree to raise the land blockade so as to permit marketting, and to permit the entry of medical stores and staff, also to recognise the Riffis as belligerents. The Riffians on the other hand are to return one-third of the Franco-Spanish prisoners without ransom, and to withdraw any political agents they may have in the French Protectorate.

APPEAL TO INDIAN MUSLIMS.

It would certainly seem unfortunate that the proposed "Riff Committee" is not fully in being while such important issues are being circulated to the world. However there are other channels of discussion, and it is not to be doubted that they will be discussed.

The Muslim friends in England have not been entirely idle. They have formed a "Muslim Committee for the Defence of the Riff," and actually proposed joining hands with Muslims in France and Spain. It has been felt, however, that it would be putting on the Muslims of those countries too great an onus in view of the sensitiveness during war operations, and therefore the English friends, living in a land still neutral, turn their attention to the Muslims of India. In a statement just issued they say that all other existing organisations are either for purely medical relief or are rather likely to be governed by British interests than by Muslim interests. They call them Indian Muslims to subscribe from Re. 1 (as Associates) to Rs. 10 as full members, to assist the political agitation for the complete independence of the Muslim Riff. The address of this organisation is 28 Ilminster Gardens, Battersea, S. W. the Secretary is Mr. Arthur Field, and the Treasurer is Mr. Khalid Sheldrake Litt. D.

The above Muslim Committee makes a sympathetic reference to the Relief work that has been carried out in the Tangier International Zone among the Riffian refugees in that zone. It may also be said that the Society that has been doing this, the British Red Crescent Society, also has a doctor actually in the Riff itself, and that it can therefore make practical use of stores or money as no other agency can. Nevertheless, the Muslims of India, in some notable cases, have evinced unwillingness in allowing their relief moneys to pass through an organisation which has done the work; because they do not approve the personalities of some of its patrons. It is well-known that the Khilafat organisation resolved rather to send its money to a London Bank to the credit of Abdul Kerim, a useless procedure. In the end it applied these funds to another purpose. The English Muslim Committee for the Defence of the Riff offers the following suggestions on the subject:—That Indian Muslims overcome personal objections or scruples, and send money to the British Red Crescent Society for the Tangiers relief, or else have it remitted to Tangiers through the agency of the Muslim Committee for the Defence of the Riff. This might appease their scruples, whatever they may be, without starving the poor refugees.

It may be mentioned, in this connection, that a report has appeared to the effect that the "Quakers" (Society of Friends) have resolved to take over this work or relief if and when the British Red Crescent have to give it up. That is far too rosy a tale. The Friends are merely sending out a party to investigate the situation, though could tell them all about it from here. Further, even if they take the work over, they will still want funds. The British Red Crescent has done, and will continue to do, the best of good work, just where is is needed most and is possible. So the appeal still holds good in all ways. The secretariat of the Muslim Committee writes:—

"We will remit any such collections without any deduction for expenses. But we must not be supposed to be concerned in any attack on existing organisation. Some may differ from the British Red Crescent Society or its officers on certain occasions, but we desire to state that for some months past that Society has been spending weekly some £30 (thirty pounds English) in distributing doles of flour and oil, with some amount of clothing to about 3,000 miserable Riffis refugees "in the Tangier zone." Resident Tangerine residents have zealously administered this work gratis. The funds are now exhausted, and unless further funds reach the Red Crescent Society the relief may have to stop at the end of August with appalling results. Indian Muslims who do not care to send through the British Society can remit to the Tangier distributors *via* the undersigned. Others should send direct to British tRed Crescent Society, 18 Sloane Street (not "Square") London, S. W. 1. England.—Fraternally

Kh. SHELDRAKE, Litt. D.,
ARTHUR FIELD, 28, Ilminster Gardens, Battersea, London, S. W. 11. England.

IBN-E-SAUD.

"A MENDACIOUS PROPAGANDA."

The "Mussalman" of Calcutta writes:—

Because Sultan Ibn Saud has proved to be a friend of Islam and therefore an enemy of Hossain and Ali of the Hedjaz—traitors to Islam and proteges of the British Government—some people whose highest ambition in life is to curry favour with the British Government have made it a part of their sacred duty to malign Ibn Saud and avail themselves of every opportunity to paint him in the darkest possible colour, and thus to create a prejudice against him in the minds of the Mussalmans of the world, particularly of India. It may be that at the time of the invasion of Mecca his forces may have committed excesses here and there. Such things are almost unavoidable during a military campaign. But the reports, so far received in India, went to show that the occupation of Mecca had been unattended by any untoward events. Interested persons have, however, now begun to manufacture stories of alleged oppression on the part of Ibn Saud's men. It is not for us to say that the allegation is absolutely baseless. All that we may say is that we are not at all inclined to believe these stories and we will not do so unless we get definite and reliable proof.

An Associated Press message from Bombay has, however, circulated some further allegations against Ibn Saud. It is stated that some Hajis who have just come back from pligrimage say that the followers of Ibn Saud have killed some Maulvies and Maulanas in charge of shrines and have demolished many of the holy shrines. We do not believe these allegations to be founded on fact. If, however, something of the kind has been done by them, we think they had good reasons to do so. Shrines of Muslim divines have at many places—at many places in India, also—become more or less houses of idol-worship. What is done there is nothing short of idol-worship; and if this sort of idolatory at these shrines cannot be prevented, we are of opinion—and our opinion is based on injunctions of Islam—that these "Muslim houses of idol-worship" should be ruthlessly razed to the ground and completely demolished so that there may be no trace of them, and the Maulvies and Maulanas who encourage these idolatrous practices for personal gain should be dealt with with an iron hand. In order to keep the name of Islam unsullied and for the preservation of the purity of the religion and restoration of its pristine glory, everything that smacks of idolatry on the part of Muslims should be done away with with a strong hand and Maulvies who pass for pious men but, at the same time, encourage or connive at un-Islamic rites and ceremonies must be dealt with in accordance with Islamic laws. If Ibn Saud's followers have done what is required of them as true Muslims they have our entire sympathy and moral support.

It is to be borne in mind in this connection that demolishing a shrine does not necessarily mean any desecration of the grave inside. The structure on the surface of the earth may be razed to the ground without in any way disturbing the mortal remains inside the grave.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, resumed hearing on Monday, of the case against W. N. Hold, Hiralal Mitter and Francis James Wells on charges, it is alleged, of conspiracy and cheating in respect of Howrah Jute Mill shares to the value of Rs. 125,000 belonging to two firms of Messrs. Bulderdas Rameswar and Murlidhar Sharoff. The Magistrate framed charges under section 120 B and 420 I.P.C. Conspiracy and cheating) against Hold and Hiralal Mitter and discharged Wells.—A. P.

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal presided over a conference on Monday morning at the Government House before leaving for Darjeeling for the purpose of ascertaining what further help Government could render to the District Board of 24 Paraganas with a view to carry on their work of stamping out kalazar and malaria from the District. A representative gathering was present.—A.P.

A public meeting was held at Ranchi on Sunday evening under the presidency of Mr. K. P. Ghosh to record its sense of profound sorrow at the death of Sir Surendranath Banerjee.

Yeotmal, Aug. 17.—The first annual meeting of the Indian Red Cross Society's Sub-Committee of Yeotmal was held yesterday in the Town Hall. The proposal of Dr. Kane, that a child welfare centre and a health centre be opened at Yeotmal was unanimously adopted by the Committee.

MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

CONCLUDING SCENES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 16.

In my hurry to leave for Bombay I could not give a detailed account of some of the resolutions passed by the Conference at its fifth sitting nor could I give its concluding scenes. The last five resolutions, not given in the printed list but drafted afterwards, firstly, supported the Hon Haroon Jaafer's resolution in the Council of State recommending Government to utilise the foregone interest on the deposits of orthodox Musalmans for the furtherence of education amongst Mahomedans in the form of scholarships to the Muslim University students, secondly, confirmed the action of the Governing Board of the Conference in taking over the Tayyabia Orphanage, Poona, under its management, thirdly, requested the organisers of the Nigri Muslims to expedite the construction of the School, fourthly, urged the Conference to take over the School building of Belgaum with a view to its competion and management, and, lastly, expressed the entire confidence in the General Secretary.

In the evening Mr. Toro gave a delightful and informing lecture on "India's place in the World." He said that India not so very dependent on other countries as was generally believed, but in fact so many other countries depended on India for their very existence. In this connection he compared the size of this country with Europe and remarked that the former was equal to half of the latter while the Bombay Presidency alone was equal to Germany. The population of India was, next to China, the largest in the world while that of the Bombay Presidency was equal to Spain and Portugal put together. India, he affirmed, was primarily an agricultural country, 1/8th of its area being covered with luxuriant forests, 23 per cent. of it was not cultivable, only 63 per cent. was at present open to cultivation out of which only 36 per cent. being sown, 57 per cent. possessing agricultural efficiency. India, he said, stood second in the wheat producing countries of the world, the first of course being the United States of America. India led the world in sugar, tea and jute, adding that India was the greatest producer of raw materials in the world. With regard to cotton growing he declared that India was in the first rank among the cotton producing countries in the world, being second so far as its actual production was concerned. The same position was occupied by India among the coal-producing countries. Referring to the mineral wealth of this country the emphasised the fact that though India stood high in minerals yet they were not in fully developed condition. The unfavourable trade position of India to-day was that its imports exceeded its exports. In conclusion Mr. Toro laid emphasis on India's backwardness in the facilities of railroads as compared with America. The lecture was listened to with keen interest and rapt attention. The hall, like the previous occasion, was full to the brim.

At the "moshaira" which continued right up to 12-30 a.m., H. H. the Mir of Khairpur was one of the late-comers, accompanied as he was by his Vazir, Mr. Muhammad Kadir Shaikh. The Mir Sahib was highly pleased with the recital of a poem by a seven-year-old boy and in his characteristic way, he conferred a prize of Rs. 200 on him. The Vazir then announced, amidst deafening cheers, a donation of Rs. 15,000 by H. H. the Mir to the funds of the Conference with the proviso that its interest "alone" was to be utilised by the Conference during its life-time. The Mir was highly praised for his proverbial generosity, and after thanks were offered to the Mir Sahib, his Vazir, Nawab Sader Yar Jang, Hon'ble Mr. Dehlavi and to all those who contributed their quota in any way towards making the Conference a success, the eleventh session of the Conference came to a happy close.

BOMBAY COUNCIL CRISIS.

(Continued from page 6.)

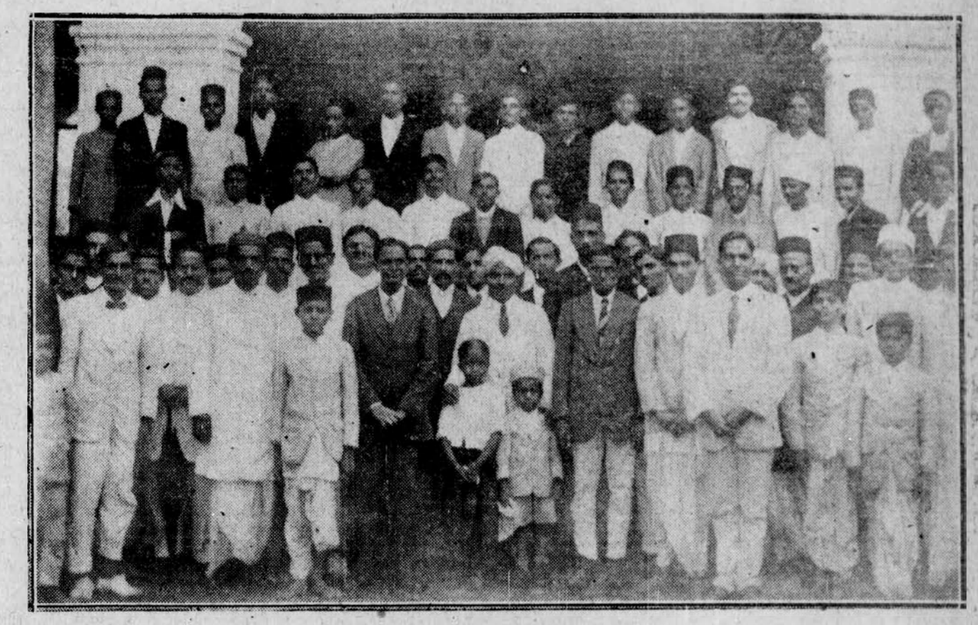
of a people. Not more justifiable is the Liberal theory that it is the Swarajist programme of obstruction that has frightened the backward communities and thrown them into the obliging arms of the Government. So far, as the Bombay Legislative Council is concerned, indeed, this ingenious explanation is a figment of party imagination for the simple reason that the Swarajists in the Bombay Council have as their statement emphasises not followed an obstructionist policy. You cannot be afraid of what does not exist. On the contrary, the Liberal Party in the Deccan cannot escape some blame for fanning the communal flames as an offset against the Congressmen. It was a Liberal's resolution on the backward classes moved in the last Council at the instigation of the Liberals which encouraged the Non-Brahmins and prepared the way for the present tangle. Without the patronage of the Government, of course, Liberal support would have meant little. It is a pleasure, however, to note that Mr. R. G. Pradhan, the single and solitary Liberal from Nasik, has stood by the Nationalist party in their refusal to participate in the deliberations of the legislature. The principle which the Nationalists seek to vindicate and establish is not a Swarajist but a national one and it is well that all parties, irrespective of political differences, should contribute towards its vindication.

(To be Continued.)

KHOJA LADIES' PROTEST.

Some of the members of the Aga Khan Ladies' Volunteer Corps under whose auspices a meeting of Khoja ladies was held on Sunday last at Aga Khan's Wadi, Nesbit Road, Bombay, to protest against the treatment meted out to the Khojas of Patdi by the local Mahajan and people.

GOCULDAS TEJPAL BOARDING SCHOOL.



"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

Ninth annual social gathering of the past and present boarders of the G. T. Boarding School, Bombay, held on Sunday last.

G. T. BOARDING SCHOOL SOCIAL GATHERING.

The ninth annual social gathering of the past and present boarders of the G. T. Boarding School, was held on Sunday last Mr. Madhavji Virji, Solicitor, presiding Among those present were Dr. Y. G Nadgir, Prof. C N Vakil, Mr. S. J. Shah and Principal Katti. The day's activities began at about 1 p.m (B.T.) with a cricket match between the past and present boarders. Then some dramatic performances were given in the Pathshala Hall at about 3.30. Then various indoor games were played in which past boarders also participated. The plaintain eating contest and musical chairs excited much enthusiasm.

A former meeting was then held at about six p.m. with Mr. Madhavji in the chair. Dr. Nadgir of the Grant Medical College and a Secretary of the Past-Boarders' Committee, explained the new scheme of admitting half-free boarders in the Boarding school and appealed to the past boarders for funds. The appeal was responded to on the spot. In his presidential address, Mr. Madhavji advised the students to be self-reliant and to develop their physique. Then the gathering adjourned for dinner. The proceedings terminated late at night.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

SYNDICATE'S ANNUAL REPORT.

In the course of the report for the year 1924-25 of the University of Bombay, the Syndicate states:—

EXAMINATIONS.

School Leaving Examination.—This examination was held at Bombay, Poona, Kolhapur, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Rajkot, Dharwar, Karachi, Surat and Hyderabad, Sind, and was conducted by the University.

Of the 8,924 candidates registered for the Examination, 3,912 qualified for Matriculation and 635 for Government Service.

Of the successful Matriculation candidates 3,163 were Hindus 321 Parsis, 216 Indian Christians, 191 Mahomedans and 21 Jews. 189 of the successful candidates were ladies (75 Hindus, 51 Indian Christians, 53 Parsis, 2 Mahomedans and 8 Jews).

In 1924 there were 7,732 candidates for the School Leaving Examination for the purpose of Matriculation, of whom 4,362 passed the examination, and in 1923 there were 7,032 candidates of whom 4,322 proved successful.

Intermediate Examination in Arts.—This examination was held at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Karachi,, Sangli and Dharwar. The total number of candidates registered for the examination, was 2,060, of whom 882 passed, 1,136 failed, 23 were absent, 14 had their admission cancelled and 5 were expelled.

Examination for the Degree of B. A. (Pass and Honours), April 1925.—This examination was held at Bombay, Poona Ahmedabad and Karachi. The total number of candidates registered was 997 of whom 529 passed, 438 failed, 27 were absent and 3 had their admission cancelled. Of the 473 candidates who offered to be examined for honours, 18 passed with first class honours, 174 obtained second class honours, 127 attained the standard of the pass degree, 145 failed, 8 were absent and one had his admission cancelled. Of the 524 candidates registered for the pass examination, 210 passed, 293 failed, 19 were absent, and 2 had their admission cancelled

Examination for the Degree of M. A.—Of the 111 candidates registered registered for the examination. 62 passed, 35 failed, 13 were absent and one had his admission cancelled. Two passed in the first class and 18 in the second class. Of the successful candidates, 49 were Hindus, 11 Parsis, 1 Mahomedan and 1 was Indian Christian. Included among the successful candidates were 3 ladies (two Hindus and one Parsi). In 1923, there were 78 candidates, of whom 43 passed the examination and in 1924, there were 106 candidates, of whom 68 proved successful.

Examination for the Degree of B. Com. (March 1925).—The total number of candidates sent up by the Sydenham college of Commerce and Economics was 65, of whom 34 (including 15 placed in the second class) passed, 27 failed and 2 were absent. The following is a classification of the successful candidates according to their race and religion:—27 hindus, 4 Parsis, 3 Indian Christians. Included among the successful candidates there was one Parsi lady. In 1923, there were 41 candidates, of whom 24 passed the Examination, and in 1924, there were 47 candidates, of whom 23 proved successful.

Second Examination for the Degree of LL.B. (April 1925).—The total number of candidates was 390 of whom 175 passed, 205 failed and 10 were absent. Of these, the Government Law College, Bombay, sent up 286 candidates, of whom 131 (including 3 in the first class) passed the examination, 146 failed and 9 were absent. The Poona Law College, Poona, presented 104 candidates of whom 44 (including 2 in the first class) passed, 59 failed and 1 was absent. The following is a classification of the successful candidates according to their race and religion:—152 Hindus, 12 Parsis, 5 Mahomedans, 3 Indian Christians and 3 Jews. In 1923, there were 296 candidates, of whom 188 passed the examination and in 1924, there were 311 candidates of whom 169 proved successful.

SCHOOL LEAVING EXAM.

At the end of June 1924, the Joint Examination Board which had administered this Examination for six years ceased to exist and the Examination came under the control of the Syndicate.

At the end of the year under report there were 270 Schools on the Register as against 257 of the last year. Eighteen additional schools were added to the Register all provisionally for periods varying from one to three years. Five Schools were struck off the list, one for failure to pay the registration fee, one for failure to present candidates for the Examination for two consecutive years and three for having violated the conditions of registration in regard to the equipment of thte laboratory.

It is universally acknowledged that under the existing conditions the final stage of secondary education and the first step of Collegiate education are so far apart that a large percentage of students fail to cover the distance without exhausing effort. It a natural connection is established between these two stages of education so that the lower merges insensibly into the higher, a remarkable improvement will follow in the spirit of both higher education and the individual who aspires to it.

It was with this end in view that the Senate was recently approached for a reorganization of the School Leaving Examination. The most noteworthy features of the new scheme are (1) that the governing body is composed of members possessing certain prescribed qualifications, (2) that the vernaculars of the Presidency have now as alternatives to the hitherto recognised Second Languages acquired a status equal to that of the hitherto recognized Second Languages. (3) that the power of expression in the vernacular is to be tested by answers—compulsory in the case of the Vernaculars and optional in the case of a Classical Indian Language and History, (4) that Science and Geography are made subjects of the regular Examination, (5) that the standard of passing is raised from 33 per cent. to 40 per cent. in English and from 25 per cent. to 35 per cent. in other heads, and from 66 per cent. to 70 per cent. for distinction, (6) that a score of no less than 50 per cent. marks in a head exempts at his option a candidates from examination in that subject at a subsequent examination, and (7) that failure in any one head can be condoned on a well devised graduated scale.

From this brief summary of the principal changes in the regulations for the School Leaving Examination it is obvious that the Senate has realised the necessity of approximating, as far as it was possible in existing circumstances, the course for Secondary Education to the Collegiate studies, with guarantees of reasonable relief to tolerably well-prepared students. The Syndicate hope that this well-considered action on the part of the Senate will meet its reward in an abundant outturn of students who will, in virtue of their mature scholarship and power of initiative and originality, prove in the long run an honour to the University and a valuable acquisition to the country.

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PROTEST AGAINST RENT ACT.

MR MANECKJI PATEL'S SPEECH.

"ORNAMENTAL FIGUREHEAD" OF SWARAJ PARTY.

The following is the full text of the speech made my Mr. M. K. Patel at Sunday's meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya:—

The Bombay Legislative Council has failed in its duty towards the bulk of the population of this City. A great and heavy responsibility rested on its members when they met to deliberate on the operation of Bombay Rent Acts. The tenants of Bombay expected the Council to adopt measures for protecting them against the spirit of rapacity and reprisal which the landlord class generally evince towards the tenants. The landlords of Bombay are eager to recover what they regard as their inalienable right of profiteering. They seem to think that any impediment in their pursuit of this right cannot but be regarded as undue interference with their liberty. They naively ask why there is no such interference in other spheres of life. Their conceptions about the rights of landlords seem to be ante-deluvian, and the sooner they divest themselves of their archaic views and face the problem from a practical point of view the better it would be for their peace of mind. They should remember that the greatest good of the greatest number is the principle on which the affairs of a State are-now-a-days managed. The obsolete and unworkable notions about the inalienable rights of men as regards their lands and buildings have now given place to wiser and juster conceptions. The world has now come to question the doctrine of inalienable rights. If Sir Vasantrao Dabholker had known this he would not have stood up in the Council to complain that profiteering in buildings is restricted while other commodities have a free market. He seemed to forget that other commodities also when they are so used as to injure the interests of the majority of the populace are put under State control. Does he require to be reminded that not so very long ago measures were adopted by the Bombay Government to suppress the exploitation in cotton and rice. He should know that even private bodies are sometimes compelled to adopt such measures for the protection of the bulk of the population—a fact which goes to show that Sir Vasantrao's medieval notions of absolute rights do not prevail in this matter-of-fact twentieth century, and that it is absurd to harp on the worn-out and threadbare theory of supply and demand at this time of the day. The question before the Government simply is whether there is shortage of housing accommodation in Bombay to justify interference on the part of the legislature. Legislators have to go by the guidance of facts which have established beyond a shadow of doubt that there is such a pressure of congestion in the City of Bombay as to justify and necessitate the control of rents. Sir M. Vishvasvarya, than whom there could be no higher or better authority, says emphatically that "It is clear that housing accommodation in Bombay has not kept pace with with the growth of population".

NON-BRAHMIN PARTY IN THE COUNCIL.

One of the most melancholy features of the present political situation in this Presidency is the rise of non-Brahmin party in the Council. It was seen during the debate in the Council on the Rent Act that the vote of this party proved the deciding factor on many important issues. It thus seemed to hold as it were the balance of power. Unfortunately at the present moment there is no commanding personality in the Council fit to be the leader of the Indian non-official members. Mr. M. R. Jayakar, the leader of the Swaraj Party is an ornamental figurehead. He seems to think that he fully discharges the duties of his position if he now and then makes a short speech in extra refined language. The Indian non-official members do not receive from him the guidance which they need and they are, therefore, like a flock of sheep without a shepherd. In the absence of any leader in the Council commanding the respect of all non-official members, the Non-Brahmin party is easily persuaded by Mr. Jadhav, the Minister for Education, to take the side of the Government on all important issues. Mr. A. N. Surve, the nominal leader of the Non-Brahmin Party, is not taken seriously by anyone and has been virtually a tool in the hands of the Government. The eternal policy of the Government being to divide and rule, the Non-Brahmins have been skillfully pitted against the Swarajists. The Government are not so lacking in political strategy as not to know how to make use of the Non-Brahmins in the Council for their own ends. The hereditary prejudices of the Non-Brahmins against the Brahmins have been taken advantage of fully and the flame of hatred is fanned into a blaze. The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir exploited the Non-Brahmin Party very vigorously for the success of his Rent Bill. He patted and made much of them and in this pleasant and agreeable task he was ably backed up by the Minister for Education. This is the condition to which politics in the Bombay Legislative Council has drifted and no Indian with a scintilla of patriotism or an iota of self-respect can contemplate this without feeling humiliated and degraded. What respect can one feel for a Party whose leader Mr. Surve is a man who could not speak for five minutes on any subject either coherently or consistently. There must be something radically wrong in a system of election and nomination of members to the Council that could make it possible for a man of Surve's type to enter the portals of a legislative Council. The Non-Brahmin Party with an eye perhaps to the loaves and fishes on the bureaucratic table voted solid for Government on almost all the amendments proposed by Mr. Nariman and Dr. Welkar, and these two champions of the tenants' cause were soon convinced that they were fighting a lost cause. It was pathetic to see the desperate efforts made by Mr. Nariman to obtain a favourable hearing for his amendment relating to the increases in rent granted to the landlords. But the disgruntled Government members, the capitalist landlords and the invertebrate non-Brahmins turned a deaf ear to all his earnest pleadings and appeals. However the Government are much mistaken if they think that the tenants of Bombay are going to accept the exceedingly one-sided bill passed into law. The tenants are now awake and watchful. They will not allow themselves to be bamboozled into accepting an outrageous Act.

HOW THE REPRESENTATIVES OF DIFFERENT PARTIES VOTED.

It must be said to the credit of the Swarajists in the Council that on this occasion they voted *eo bloc* for the tenants' cause. Mr. M. R. Jayakar the leader of the party also voted in favour of the popular cause. It was however noticed with regret that during the three days' debate in the Council on the Rent Act. Mr. Jayakar acted as if he had no heart in the business. If he had more actively espoused the tenants' cause victory would have surely crowned the efforts of Messrs. Nariman and Welkar. Mr. Baptista's sympathies for the tenants were also lukewarm. He made good humorous speeches against the landlords, no doubt, but at the time of voting he was always absent from his place. Mr. Baptista is an enigma to many people. Does he yearn for crumbs from the official table? Mr. Joe Addyman's attitude in the Council was also very strange and surprising. As the erst-while President of the now defunct Tenants' Association it might have been expected that he would warmly espouse the cause of the tenants in the Council. He did nothing of the kind. He spoke not one word in favour of the tenants and at the time of voting remained absent on one occasion and actuallly voted against the tenants on another, telling me in justification of his conduct that as a member of the Select Committee he could not but vote in favour of the Committee's recommendations. And such a man was for a long time President of the Tenants' Association! The majority of the Mahomedan members of the Council voted in favour of Government. Their spokesman Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed made a frank confession in the Council that a very large number of properties in Bombay were owned by Mahomedans, and so they could not vote for the tenants' cause. However much one may disagree with the Moulvi Saheb his attitude was more manly than that adopted by Sir Vasantrao Dabholker and others who put forth all sorts of plausible arguments to gain their object.

A VERY GRAVE SITUATION.

If the Rent Act Bill recently passed into law by the legislature is not amended in the next October session of the Council and is allowed to stand on the Statute Book as it is, a very grave situation will arise in Bombay at the end of the current year. All tenants paying a monthly rental of more than Rs. 85 on the 1st January 1916 or Rs. 102 at the present moment will be either ejected from their premises or will have to agree to pay enhanced rents from the 1st January 1926, which, judging by our recent experience of non-residential premises, will not be anything less than 200 per cent. in a great majority of cases. There will be a regular revolution in the City. Thousands of tenants belonging to the middle class will be dishoused. Even the poorer tenants will have to pay increased rents which they could hardly afford in these days of general unemployment and trade depression.

Concluding the speaker said:—The only thing that is left in the hands of the tenants to do is to request their champions in the Council to introduce an Amending Bill at the next October Session for redressing the just grievances of the tenants as regards the period of extension of the Act, the limit of rental control and the increases in rent allowed to the landlords. The Rent Act as recently amended is nothing but a mockery of the original Rent Act of 1918, for it leaves unprotected a large section of the population and even the few who are brought under the operation of the Act are burdened with a successively increasing annual rental. The remedy for this scandalous state of affairs lies in the hands of the electorate If at the next election due caution is exercised by the electors in choosing their representatives in the Council, it is possible that there might be a popular majority in the Council.

PROHIBITION AND CATHOLICS

CATHOLIC GYMKHANA VOTES FOR ALCOHOLISM.

On Saturday evening a debate was held between the Catholic Library and the Catholic Gymkhana, in the Gymkhana Pavilion before a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen, with Mr. P. L. Thakar, Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, in the chair.

Mr. Terence Nunes, in proposing that "Prohibition is Catholic" argued that if the Prohibition movement was opposed to Christianity, it would imply that the Christian morality was imperfect, as the use of alcohol was a vice, and as evil was inherent in alcohol. If Prohibition was un-Catholic' it followed that the Christian Church, directly or indirectly, encouraged the use of alcohol, which was a vice, to her children. The Church could not encourage evil, and as such, Prohibition, a campaign against evil and vice, could not be contrary to the teachings of the Church. Mr. Nunes further said that to consider alcohol, as a food, and then to maintain that the Church would be infringing upon the personal liberty of man in his selection of food, were she to legislate laws against the use of alcohol, was both absurd and fallacious. By citing the opinions of many distinguished medical authorities and quoting the views of the eminent writers of the Catholic Encyclopedia, Mr. Nunes convinced the audience that alcohol was not a food, but a poison to a healthy man. The Church could not encourage the use of a poison, a drug that was the prime cause of many a divorce case, a drink that had worked the dissolution of many a house, a poison that led man to revel in debauchery and corruption.

For the Opposition, Professor Menezes, pleaded for Temperance, and the gist of his defence was that the evil did not dwell in alcohol but in the man who drank it.

Barrister Games refuted the theory of the Professor.

In his defence Mr. Nunes said: "If Mahatma, the greates Sage of the modern word, thinks that the giving up of drink is an indispensable prelude to the attainment of Swaraj, how much more is it then necessary for a man to give up drink for the salvation of his own soul."

The President in winding up the debate, remarked that alcohol was the parent of many a crime, and its use a vice. If prohibition was encouraged there would be few crimes in the world, and a great number of good fathers and husbands. He concluded his observation saying that he never had the an occasion in his Magisterial career to try a man as yet for a crime committed under the excessive use of tea.

The proposition was put to vote, and the wet Catholic Gymkhana solidly voted for alcoholism. The proposition was lost. After a vote of thanks to the Chair, the meeting was dispersed.

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CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

MAHATMAJI'S IDEAL OF THEIR RELATIONSHIP.

"BE A GREAT FAMILY, LIVING IN UNITY AND HARMONY."

SPEECH AT JAMSHEDPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JAMSHEDPUR, August 12.

Mahatma Gandhi addressed two meetings, one at a party given to him by the Indian Association and the other, a public one, at the Northern Town Institute, in which an address on behalf of the residents of Jamshedpur, printed on Kaddar, and put in a steel casket made in Jamshedpur at the Tata Works. There was great rush of men from every side to have a look of him throughout the two days he was here. Mahatmaji was able to carry with him nearly Rs. 8,000 raised by the residents of Jamshedpur in aid of the Deshabandhu Memorial Fund. A further sum of not less than Rs. 5,000 has been promised. About 20,000 men assembled in the Institute premises in connection with the public meeting. Many Europeans, as well as a large number of ladies, both European and Indian, attended the meeting.

A Bengali song of welcome specially composed for the occasion by Srijut Gauri Cr. Banerjee was sung by Master Malegamwala, a Parsi boy in company with Sjt. Tincowrie Mukerjee, Mr. Alexander, General Manager of the Steel Co., and President of the Reception Committee, moved a condolence resolution expressing sorrow at the death of Sir Surendra Nath Banerjea, and the great loss sustained by the country thereby. The resolution was unanimously adopted. Mr. S. Ghosh, Chief Electrical Engineer, then read the address, in the course of which it was stated:—

"You have visited many places that have had a glorious past and historic reminiscences. Here, through the prescience and life-long efforts of a great nationalist, Jamshedji Tata, we have stabilised in our midst a great industry, with great possibilities, in a town where we make new history for ourselves. A place which was scrub and jungle but a few years ago, has been converted into a civilised town with upto-date institutions and amenities of life, where people of the East and West meet for the achievement of a common object, where all differences of caste and creed and colour are sunk in the pursuit of an undertaking which has become a national asset, great and ideal of its kind in the East, making Jamshedpur a unifying ground for all its diverse population. We crave your good wishes and Godspeed in our humble efforts which, we trust, make but one more certain road, through a national industry, towards the attainment of Swaraj."

The following is the full text of Mahatma Gandhi's speech delivered at the Indian Association, Jamshedpur, on Saturday the 8th inst:—

I have great pleasure in being able to visit these great steel works. I have been thinking of coming to this place ever since 1917, the year in which I was trying to serve the Champaran agriculturists. It was then that Sir Edward Gait told me that I ought not to leave Behar without having seen these works. But man proposes and God disposes and with me God had disposed otherwise.

I made many attempts to see this place. As you know, I am a labourer myself. I pride myself on calling myself a scavenger, weaver, spinner, farmer and what not, and I do not feel ashamed that some of these things I knowv but indifferently. It is a pleasure to me to identify myself with the labouring classes, because without labour we can do nothing. There is a great Latin saying of which the meaning is 'to labour is to pray,' and one of the finest writers of Europe said that a man was not entitled to eat unless he laboured, and by labour he did not mean labour with the intellect, but labour with the hands. The same thought runs through Hindu religion. "He who eats without labour eats sin, is verily a thief." This is the literal meaning of a verse in Bhagwad Gita. I, therefore, pride myself on the fact that I can identify myself with labour throughout the world.

It was my ambition to see one of the greatest, if not the greatest Indian enterprise in India, and study the conditions of work there. But none of my activities is one-sided, and as my religion begins and ends with truths and non-violence, my identification with labour does not conflict with my friendship with capital. And believe me throughout my public service of 35 years, though I have been obliged to put myself up against capital, Capitalists have in the end regarded me as their true friend. And in all humility I may say that I have come here also as a friends of the Capitalists—a friend of the Tatas. And here it would be ungrateful on my part, if I do not give you a little anecdote about how my connection with the Tatas began. In South Africa when I was struggling along with the Indians there in the attempt to retain our self-respect and to vindicate our status, it was the late Sir Ratan Tata who first came forward with assistance. He wrote me a great letter and sent a princely donation, a cheque for Rs. 25,000 and a promise in the letter, to send more if necessary. Ever since I have a vivid recollection of my relations with the Tatas and you can well imagine how pleasurable it has been for me to be with you, and you will believe me when I say that when I part company with you to-morrow, I shall do so with a heavy heart because I shall have to go away without having seen so many things, for it would be presumption on my part to say at the end of two days that I have really studied things here. I know well enough the magnitude of the task before one who wants to study this great enterprise.

RELATIONS BETWEEN CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

I wish to this great Indian firm all the prosperity that it deserves and to this great enterprise every success. And may I hope that the relations betewen this great house and labourers who work here under their care will be of the friendliest character?

At Ahmedabad I have had much to do with the Capitalists and workmen, and I have always said that my ideal is that capital and labour should supplement and should help each other, they should be a great family living in unity and harmony, Capital not only looking to the material welfare of the labourers but their moral welfare also, Capitalists being trustees for the welfare of the labouring masses under them.

I am told that though so many Europeans and Indians live here, their relations are of a happy character. I hope the information is literally true. It is the privilege of both of you to be associated in this great enterprise and it is possible for you to give India an object lesson in amity and goodwill. You will, I hope, have best relations with one another not only under the roofs of the huge workshops you work in, but you will also carry your amity outside your workshops and both of you will realise that you have come to live and work here as brothers and sisters, never regarding another as inferior or oneself as inferior. And if you succeed in doing that you will have a miniature Swaraj.

HIGHER MISSION OF INDUSTRY.

I have said I am a non-co-operator. I call myself a civil resister—and both words have come to possess a bad odour in the English language like so many other English words,—but I non-cooperate in order that I may be able to co-operate. I cannot satisfy myself with false co-operation, anything inferior to 24 carats gold. My non-cooperation does not prevent me from being friendly even to Sir Michael O'Dwyer and General Dyer. It harms no one, it is non-co-operation with evil with the evil system and not with the evil doer. My religion teaches me to love even an evil dear, and my non-co-operation is a part of that religion. I am saying these things not to soothe the ears of any one—I have in my life never been guilty of saying things I did not mean—my nature is to go straight to the heart and if often I fail in doing so for the time being I know that truth will ultimately make itself heard and felt, as it has often done in my experience. The wish, therefore, that the relations between you should be of the friendliest character is a desire from the bottom of my heart. And it is my deep prayer that you may help in delivering India from evil and bondage and help her to give the message of peace to the outside world. For this meeting of Indians and Englishmen in India must have or can be made to have a special meaning, and what can be better than that we two may live together so as to spread peace and goodwill in the world. May God grant that in serving the Tatas you will also serve India and will always realise that you are here for a much higher mission than merely working for an industrial enterprise.

TATAS' CONCESSIONS TO WORKMEN.

MAHATMAJI ON CURSE OF LIQUOR.

A mass meeting of the residents of Jamshedpur was held on the Northern Town Institute grounds on Sunday the 9th Augus at 5-30 p.m. The meeting included all the officers of the Company, European, American and Indian—and in all about 12,000 people were present.

The following is the summary of the reply which Mahatma Gandhi made to the address which was presented to him:—

After having associated himself heartily with the condolence resolution over the death of Sir Surendra Nath Banerjea, Mahatmaji thanked the people of Jamshedpur for the address and the purse of Rs. 5,000 for the All Bengal Deshbandhu Memorial Fund, and for the promise to collect Rs. 5,000 more for it.

He said he had long thought of visiting Jamshedpur to see these greatest of Indian industrial works and to acquaint himself with the conditions of the labourers there, but he could not do so earlier, and this time he had come chiefly because of the importunate request of their President Mr. Andrews that he must visit Jamshedpur and help the workmen there before leaving Bengal. "He is, if possible, more than a blood-brother to me and I can never refuse his request. I do not think I can claim a deeper attachment to anyone than to Mr. Andrews." Though he is born an Englishman and I am an Indian, we have ever since we met, been coming closer and closer, and we now look forward to a day when India out of our friendship shall grow the same close friendship and brotherhood between the Englishmen and Indians here. Whether we shall succeed or no, only God knows but we do know that all the twenty four hours of our lives are a conscious effort to achieve that goal. We are sick of the feuds raging between man and man, and it is our ambition to wean mankind from the use of brute force and convert it to that of soul force for the settlement of differences and disputes. It is to that end that he invited me to come here and if you have chosen him as our President you may be sure that he will help you in such a way as to avoid all conflict with the Tatas."

Mahatmaji next spoke in acknowledgment of the debt he had always owed to the Parsis and referred to the magnificient help given him during the South African struggle by the late Ratan Tata. Mr. R. D. Tata had out of the fullness of his hospitality showed him over all the Company's Works, and had done him what he thought even a more friendly favour, namely the reconciliation between the Company and the Labour Union brought about at a final discussion between Messrs. Tata, Jawaharalal Nehru, representing his father, and Mr. Andrews. He had pleasure to be witness to the reconciliation which was set out in writing as follows.

THE CONCESSION.

The first concession, said Mahatma Gandhi, expounding the terms of the settlement, containing recognition by the Company of the Union, meant that the Directors will ever be ready to receive representations from the Union, which was a most important thing. The second, which was as important, was in the nature of an assurance to the workmen, who though of a fighting temperament are by nature timid and hesitate to join the Union. The Company now assured them that they not only sympathised with the objects of the Union, but by promising to collect subscription by deductions if necessary from their wages, would even promote its interests. In making this concession said Mahatmaji, Mr. Tata laid special stress on the fact that he had always regarded the workmen as his children and that though he and his officers may have often erred he wanted definitely to tell the workmen that he did everything with a desire to serve them. It was for them to use all their subscriptions for the their welfare. The third thing was about the re-employment of Mr. Sethi, which was a generous act of favour done in response to the request of Mr. Andrews, and because Mr. Alexander, the Manager, had expressed his willingness to take him, if only to give him another trial. Mr. Tata hoped that the Directors would be agreeable to this.

DUTY OF THE WORKMEN.

Towards the close he laid especial stress on the duty of the workmen. I have become a labourer, said he, because I know both your strong and your weak points. I do hope you will serve the company faithfully and in the manner of working your Union demonstrate to the world that you deserved the generous reconciliation agreed to by Mr. Tata, that Mr. Andrews deserved that reconciliation and that you deserved him. You know that he is not your paid servant. Let never a day come when he or Mr. Tata may have to regret the settlement of to-day. Everything that you do I hope you will do in consultation with Mr. Andrews.

"I have sought the friendship of the Capitalists in order that they may earn money only for the benefit of the poor, that they may take their own food only after feeding them. To-day Capital is afraid of labour and labour is afraid of capital. I want to obviate that state of things."

"AVOID DRINK AND PROSTITUTION."

Mr. Gandhi then asked them to wear khadder which was the product of the labour of the village spinners and weavers, and made the following passionate appeal to them to avoid drink and prostitution: "Liquor is the handiwork of Satan. Under its influence man loses all distinction between sister and wife and mother. He utters foul language and forgets himself. Prostitution is the brood of liquor, and the parent and the brood both are the greatest curses of mankind, especially of the labouring masses. There are amongst you brave and hardy people like the Khalsas and the Pathans. Use your bravery for protection of the life and honour of your womanhood, and not to dishonour them. Death should b efar preferable to that. May God give you wisdom to understand and take to heart all that I have said this evening. May God make men of you."

In summarising his Hindi speech for the English speaking audience, he said the generous concessions had been made by Mr. Tata in the hope that they would not be misinterpreted but received in the spirit in which they were made. Mr. Tata naturally feared that when he had to deal with labour without Mr. Andrews there would be possible misunderstandings but Mahatmaji said he need not fear, for if labour had friends so had capital. He also said he had made a fervent appeal to labourers to get rid of the curses that eat into their vitals and that he would like to make the same appeal to the monied men—Englishmen, Parsis, even Hindus and Mussalmans—who were possibly even worse inasmuch as they should understand better. "I have heard captains of industry say to me "Do we never drink to excess?" Unfortunately I have seen them under the influence of liquor, rolling, if not in gutters, in their saloons. My appeal, therefore to them is all the more emphatic. I want to see the whole world dry, at any rate the whole of India dry. When I went to England a friend said, "I defy you to live without wine beyond the Suez." I may assure you that I survived not only Suez but lived all through three solid winters of England without a drop of wine." In conclusion he thanked Mr. Tata and all the officers very heartily for all the kindness they had shown to him.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. P. S. Joshi writes from Johannesburg:—

"The Indians of South Africa are faced with a very critical period in their political history. The Press and the people, the statesmen and the public are unanimous in one point i.s. some solution must be found of the Asiatic problem in S. Africa. Nationalists, cry for a white S. A. The Labourites are fighting for the white civilization, and the S. A. Party for white supremacy. They all agree in the policy of depriving the Indians of their status, but they defer in the means to be adopted. The Nationalists say that the only solution lies in segregation, the Labourites say that the colour bar and 'fixed wages' policy will remove the Asiatic competition, and the 'saps' say that the only wise policy in regard to the Asiatic problem is the policy of repatriation. Meanwhile, no British ministers except Mr. Amery, the Secretary for Colonies, and more recently Lord Birkenhead have said any word on the subject. On a question put to Mr. Amery, in connection with the Colour Bar Bill, in the House of Commons, he had refused to say anything on the matter on the ground that it was quite within the powers of the Union Government. Lord Birkenhead, Secretary fr India, was a little frank when he made a statemen ton India in the House of Lords, but his appeal was unnecessarily courteous. He asked the other parts of the Empire to remember how profoundly this problem affected the relations between the Empire and India. He requested them not to wound the feelings of the ancient and dignified peoples of India. All he asked from the Dominions was to take such steps as not to endanger British hold over India. It means that Britain does not like, or has no mind, to do anything for improving the status of Indians in the Colonies. Bills after bills are passed, but the British Government is mute.

This weakness on the part of Britain is working adversely on the Indians whose inhuman treatment by the so-called civilised dominions is daily increasing. Now who will come to the aid of these children of India in the Overseas? It is only India and none else. But when will she rise to the occasion is the question. Can India with its recent spirit and awakening not come forward and do all she can to show an united front to set at nought the humiliating policy adopted by S. Africa and meekly endorsed by the British Government? If India does not come to the help of the Indians in South Africa at the present juncture, not only our fate will be doomed, but, let me say, India's battle for Freedom will be lost.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT AND SIR V. D. THACKERSEY.

A MEETING AT BROACH.

A small but representative meeting of Co-operators and leading citizens of Broach sympathising with the Co-operative movement, was held at the Sir Shapurji Broacha Hall at 5-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 12th instant, under the presidency of Sardar Khan Bahadur Adarji Mancherji Dalal, to celebrate the death Anniversary of the late Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey. Rao Bahadur Ambashanker U. Malji, surveyed the life of Sir Vithaldas detailing the various qualities of head and heart which endeared the departed knight to the people who came in touch with him. He traced the growth of the Co-operative movement in the presidency laying particular stress on the foundation and the expansion of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd. and showed how the various co-operative activities of the presidency were inangurated and fostered by the deceased. He further showed how he collaborated with the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, C.I.E. in the co-operative activities, and brought into existence the democratic Institution, very well-known as the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute.

Mr. Narotamdas T. Surti, showed how arduous was the work he undertook through the movement for the uplift of the masses of the country.

Sardar Rao Bahadur Motilal Chunilal Desai, said that the late Sir Vithaldas was an incessant worker in the cause of the advancement of the movement aiming at the amelioration of the poor of the land.

SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grand iloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravan Serai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my ill-luck in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

GOD THE WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that has made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me, I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

PRICE		Rs.	
1 phial of liniment	}	2-8.	Excluding postal expenses, i. e., As. 5.
1 box of pills	}	1-8.	

Price: 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7 including transit expenses.

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment, but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

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DELHI LETTER.

DEATH ON OPERATION TABLE.

DELHI, Aug. 10.

Saturday morning the Lady Hardinge Medical College for women, Delhi was bereaved of a young brilliant student under tragic circumstances. The girl's name was Miss Bhoji Sipahimalani, and she hailed from Hyderabad Sind. She began to complain of appendicitis and desired an operation. The operation was performed on Saturday, 3rd inst.; but the patient expired on the operation table. During the course of the operation the anaesthetist reported that the patient was turning blue. The Surgeon at once stopped the operation and artificial respiration was resorted to. But all attempts were in vain. The patient had already lost ground. It is said that even the appendix had turned blue. The whole episode needs a careful enquiry.

LATE SIR SURENDRANATH.

Great regret is felt in the Imperial City at the passing away of Sir Surendra Nath Banerjee. The press is unanimous in belauding his great service to the nation, and glowing tributes are paid to his love of the country. In a gathering representative of the Bengali community of Delhi, assembled on Sunday, under the presidentship of Mr. S. N. Bose eloquent tributes were paid to the eminent services of Sir Surendranath for constitutional reform in India.

A FLYLESS CITY.

Raisina, the bureaucracy-built Delhi, has the honour of having the tiniest municipality in the world! The municipal committee consists of five members. These big five manage the new city which is quite deserted in the summer season. In a brief report the president describes the doings of his municipality during 1924-25. The municipality carried on crusade against not only rats, but also mosquitoes. A mosquito brigade was detailed out to keep down the breeding of mosquitoes. There is not even a fly in the areas under the municipality's jurisdiction. And in this fly-free city-no taxes are imposed.

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

The National Muslim University has now started its work. The Univeristy is situated in ideal surroundings in Qurael Bag. It has taken a block of buildings large and commodious. The students too have been provided with a fine hostel. So far no arrangement has been made for sports, but the management is acquiring a large play ground, and soon the department of games which is being strengthened, will be in full working order.

BELGAUM NOTES.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS POSTPONED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Aug. 15.

A Branch of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute (the word "Bank" for "institute" was inadvertantly used in my last letter) was formally opened here on the 29th ult. Mr. P. R. Chikodi has been elected President of the Branch.

As a result of the representations made to the Commissioner by the Municipality and several gentlemen of the town the municipal elections have been postponed to December.

Miss Wilson of Adyar came here and delivered a public lecture on the Commonwealth of India Bill on the 10th inst.

Under the auspices of the District Congress Committee, a public meeting was held on the 11th inst. to given expresison to their sense of grief at the sad death of the old veteran Congressman Sir Surendranath Banerji. Mr. D. V. Belvi, M.L.A., presided. Rao Bahadur Naik and Moropant Marathe referred in eloquent terms to the services rendered to the Nation by the great leader for nearly fifty years.

VIDYAPITH NOTES.

JANMASHTAMI OBSERVANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Aug. 15.

As intimated in my previous notes, the Janm-Astami day was celebrated in the Gujerat Mahavidyalaya on Wednesday. The day was observed as a holiday, and a special programme had been fixed for the evening. After the customary prayers were sung, Mr. Kalelkar delivered his lecture on Shree Krishna, his life and teaching. Shree Krishna, he pointed out was revered as a world-Guru and rightly so, because his life and experiences were such as are helpful to each and every human being, in some of the gravest circumstances of his life. The lecturer then, reviewed at some length the personal life of Shree Krishna, emphasing the significance of each of its leading events, and showing how these latter manifested the one or the other side of Shree Krishna's many-sided personality. The lecture was punctuated with witty remarks about the delicate bodies and fear-ruled minds of modern students, which is in perfect contrast with the hardy and boisterous life of Shree Krishna. The object of Mr. Kalelkar in thus passing in review the personal life of Shree KriKshna was to lay bare the many sidedness of his personality. He was, the lecturer said in summing up, an athlete, a diplomat, a patriot, one who know how to bend circumstances to his will or adapt himself to them: and he was *not*, as a large majority of people seem to believe, *merely the Divine Lover, and the singer of the Immortal Geeta.*

When Mr. Kalelkar had finished his thought-provoking lecture, the other items of the day's programme were gone through one after the other. First was played a *Ras*, in which a professor had also taken part. Then followed a few theatricals, which were nothing but various scenes from Shree Krishna's life. Mr. Meghani of the "Saurastra," and Mr. Buch, whom the people of Gujerat know under his poetic pseudonym of *Lalit*, were specially invited for the occasion, to entertain the audience. The former sang folk-songs and the latter Bhajans of Krishna-worsnip and devotion, which thrilled the whole audience and especially the ladies who had come in large numbers. So much were these two favourites of the student world appreciated that a special programme was fixed for the following day, when they gave another intellectual treat to which I shall presently come. A second round of *Ras* followed, and though this was the first attempt of the students of the Guierat Mahavidyalaya at playing it, they acquitted themselves very satisfacorily, as was seen from the repeated applause from the spectators. The celebrations ended at about 10 p.m. with the National Anthem, which was sung in chorus, all standing up for the purpose.

The next day Messrs. Meghani and Buch again visited the Mahavidyalaya to sing Bhajans, as was announced overnight. Mr. Buch sang some very delightful songs in Gujarati. But Mr. Meghani both surprised and charmed the audience by telling a story of King Vikrama and King Bhoj, in the style of *charanas* or professional story-tellers of Kathiawar. Mr. Meghani, though he said he was doing it for the first time, seemed to have caught the spirit as well as the method of the *Charanas*, whose art is slowly dying and will soon be dead, unless they receive public support and encouragement.

The first term of the Gujerat Mahavidyalaya came to an end to-day, and hence the College has been closed for a month's vacation, reopening on the 14th September. As it happens, the reopening day is also the Gandhi day; and the students have decided to celebrate it in a manner suited to the occasion.

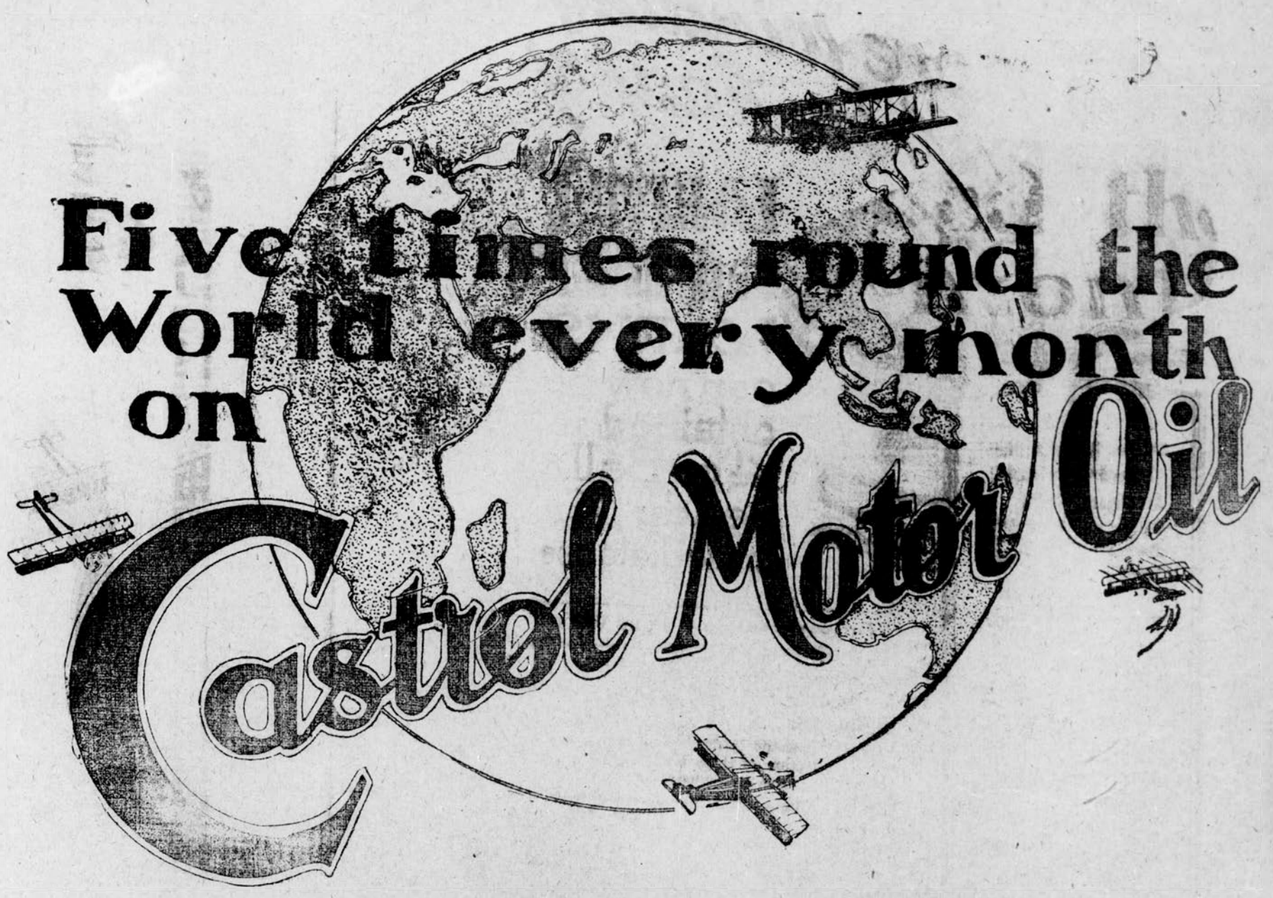
AHMEDABAD, Aug. 16.

Monsoon term came to a close yesterday. Principal Kirpalani in his closing address reviewed the activities of the term. He expressed satisfaction at the steady enrichment of college life in all its aspects, and congratulated the students on the interest that they have taken in Physical Drill and the organization of College Festivals. He invited them to co-operate in the creation of a College Museum by bringing an article each after the vacation as their contribution towards the nucleus. Principal Kirpalani intends to enlist the co-operation of al symlpathizers of the Vidzapith towards this end.

Janm Ashtami celebrations proved a remarkable success.

Mr. Meghani tried the effect of his folk songs in the Vidyapith before he gave them to the public. This time he excelled himself when he held the whole College spellbound listening to a folk tale the day after Janam Ashtami. He may publish these tales after watching the effect in the Vidyapith. But his voice, his manner and his looks are part of the tale which readers will unfortunately miss.

The Janam Ashtami gathering had attracted a good many visitors from the town who went much pleased. The success of the function has encouraged both students and professors who intend to form an Amateur Dramatic Society next term. Mr. Harivadan the Secretary is actively enlisting support for the idea. Another feature next term will be a series of public lectures which will be delivered fortnightly by the professors in the Premalhai Hall.



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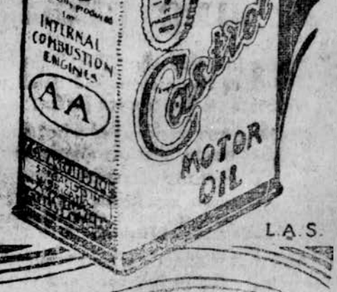

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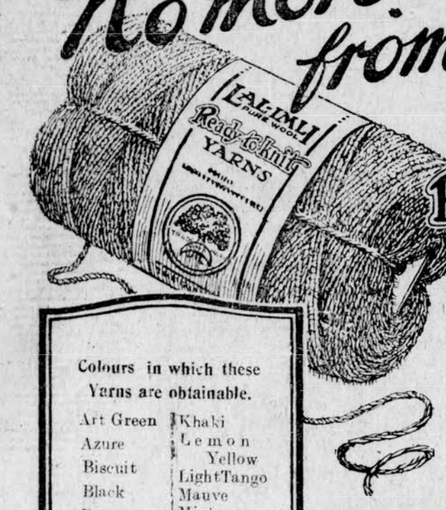

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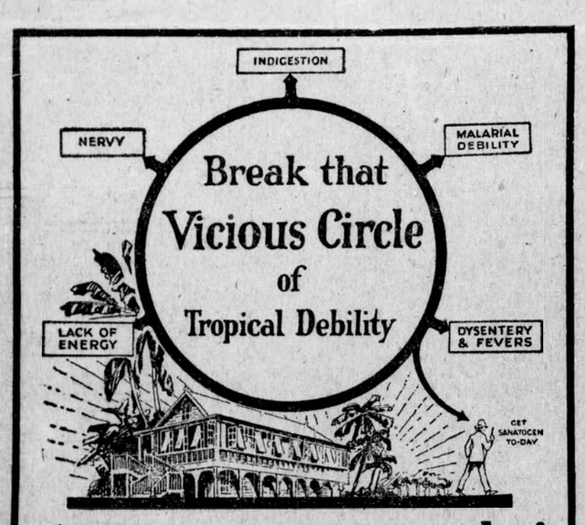

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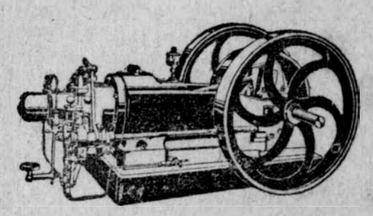

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd., by SORAB K. KAPADIA and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI at the 'Bombay Chronicle' Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.